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TURKS PROMISE PROTECTION OF ALL NATIONALS

Ismet Pasha Says Moslem Folk Will Join League as Soon as Peace Is Completed.

Turkey accepts in principle the application to the national minorities in her territory of the clauses on this subject inserted in the Austrian, Bulgarian and other peace treaties, Ismet Pasha declared last week before the Near East peace conference.

Turkey also accepts the principle of granting amnesty to the members of these minorities but refuses the demand for creation of a national home for the Armenians and the exemption of members of minorities from military service.

Ismet Pasha's announcement regarding minorities was accompanied by the statement that Turkey will join the league of nations as soon as peace is signed at Lausanne. Inasmuch as the league exercises general supervision over minority populations this is interpreted as meaning Turkey will accept the league's supervision over the Christian peoples of Turkey.

American Calms Turks.

Ambassador Child's frank talk with Ismet on the subject of minorities residing in Turkey made a good impression on Turkish circles and exercised a calming influence on the entire conference which nervously saw dangers in a breakdown of negotiations because of the threatened rupture over treatment of Greeks and Armenians by Turkey.

The friendly intervention of the American ambassador at the right moment convinced the Turks of the immense strength of world opinion particularly that of the United States—on the need for a settlement of the minority problem.

Terms of Agreement.

Under the minority protection clauses applying in the states other than Turkey, the nations accepting the principle of minority protection agree to certain minimum rights for religious and racial minorities within their frontiers, to recognize that these rights form a matter of international concern, and to grant to any member of the council of the league of nations the right to call the attention of the council to any infraction thereof. This system, already covering a dozen nations, has been in operation for three years and was considerably expanded in its actual method of operation at the league assembly in September.

Turkey's decision to drop from her counter proposition concerning the straits regime the clause prohibiting foreign warships from freely entering in the Black sea was due chiefly to the advice given in this respect by Ambassador Child, says the Journal De Geneve, whose daily reviews of the Near East conference are attentively followed here.

Red Interests Guarded.

M. Tchitcherin's complaints to the Turkish journalists over their country's "abandonment" of Russia in the straits controversy, which were published at great length to Constantinople and Angora, are having their repercussion in Lausanne.

Ismet has been receiving messages of inquiry from Angora and has been warned that the "fraternity treaty" signed in Moscow between the Bolshevists and the Turks must not be endangered by overly ignoring the soviet delegates.

BUTTON HOUND STRIPS BLOUSE OF POLICEMAN

Mystery Confronts Ranchmen Whose Clothes Are Shorn of Holders.

A mystery is causing much speculation in the district near Cassidy's ranch, in British Columbia. William and Edward Cassidy, brothers, a few weeks ago discovered that all the buttons had been cut off of their best clothes. Despite careful watch, this happened 14 times.

Once when Edward planned to attend a dance he carefully tied up his best suit and hid it behind the stove. The next evening the buttons were gone, and the dance date was cancelled.

Then a brother-in-law visited the boys with the intention of attending a dance at Granby Mine, nearby. His dress suit was stripped of its buttons, and another social engagement had to be abandoned.

This was the last straw. The provincial police were called in. Constable Bradner prepared to spend several days at the ranch, systematically running down clues.

He did not find anything tending to indicate the operations of a criminal, but on awakening bright and early one morning he found every button on his suit had been cut off.

U. S. to Instruct in Tax Payments

The government is going to teach people how to pay their taxes.

Under orders from Revenue Commissioner Blair, a special squad of experts left the capital to train deputy collectors in all parts of the country in the art of imparting information to taxpayers.

Ten thousand employes, including 5,000 deputy collectors, must qualify under the course of instruction between now and March 15, the date for filing the next returns.

Government officials believe the taxpayers will be saved money by getting their information free instead of from high priced private experts, and at the same time the government will benefit by increased returns.

HENRY FORD'S BOOM APPEARS DANGEROUS TO OLD PARTY MEN

Henry Ford's presidential boom is no joke.

Even his bitterest critics admit the Ford boom is a lusty, growing thing and, unless checked, will loom large on the political horizon in 1924.

Here's what they see:

Thirty thousand Ford agencies and 150,000 Ford employes in every state diligently promoting the Ford candidacy.

Seven million Ford car owners and users, practically all of them voters, susceptible to Ford presidential propaganda.

Farmers to Be Backers.

Millions of farmers everywhere boosting Ford because of his attacks on the banks and railroads and his "cheap money" proposal.

Millions of industrial workers boosting Ford because of his $6 minimum day wage scale and his attacks on other employers and Wall street.

Hundreds of thousands of Ford-boosting books being circulated in the country.

Ford's weekly magazine keeping his ideas and exploits freshly before the public.

Ford's extensive newspaper advertising campaign, giving nationwide publicity to the benevolent pictorial likeness of Ford, as well as the merits and cheapness of his motor car.

Add to all this the immense publicity given to Ford's project for taking over the government's Muscle Shoals, Ala., nitrate and hydro-electric development and many watchers of the Ford boom believe it is bound to assume such proportions during the next year and a half that it will prove irresistable.

Nevertheless, neither Republican nor Democratic organization leaders have become greatly concerned. Though they realize fully the tremendous power of the Ford organization, backed by the Ford fortune, they are confident their party organizations can be neither captured nor bought. And they think he would have no chance running as a third-party or independent candidate.

"Ford has a great industrial organization, but it cannot be converted into a political organization," is the way one hard-boiled party chief put it. "Ford agents may exert some political influence and there may be considerable Ford sentiment, but neither will get anywhere without a party organization.

May Form New Party.

"Of course Ford may attempt to create a party of his own. That costs a lot of money and he can well afford it, but in doing so he would sacrifice much of his support. Men who spend a lot of money trying to be president lose their popularity."

It is generally believed if Ford decides to run for either of the old party nominations he will pick the Democratic party as his victim. There are several reasons. First, it is taken for granted the Republicans will renominate President Harding and it would be futile, if not fatal, for the Ford boom to try to bump the President off the renomination track. Second, the Democratic party organization, being less cohesive than the Republican, could be captured more easily. Third, Ford has a tremendous following throughout the South by reason of his Muscle Shoals plan and the South is the backbone of the Democratic party.

Should Ford set out to get the Democratic nomination his campaign might spell ruin to the ambitions of William Gibbs McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, whose friends and large personal organization have been busy for months promoting his candidacy.

McAdoo has popularly been considered to have a long lead in the race for the Democratic nomination and to be especially strong with the farmers and organized labor, from whom Ford expects to get his chief support.

RURAL PURSE GETS LITTLE AID

Encouraging Outlook Seen, However, in Review of Situation.

The general agricultural situation in the United States has improved slightly as indicated by the monthly agricultural review of the department of agriculture.

Cotton, grain and live stock products prices as well as prices of things farmers have to buy, have risen slowly, the October price index on 10 farm products being 110 compared with 100 for 1913.

"This has put a little money into the pockets of some farmers, put heart into many more, and has done both for those who carry farm products through the channels of trade," the review says.

The price the farmer pays for other than food products, according to the wholesale price index, has risen to 169 compared with 100 in 1913. Thus a unit of farm products will purchase 35 per cent less of other commodities as it would in 1913.

November figures indicate an abnormal movement of population from farms to towns.

Agricultural conditions in the East are relatively poor. Potato, apple, hay and truck growers are thoroughly discouraged, the report says. Some poultrymen are doing fairly well but most dairymen are having all they can do to break even.

The cotton belt shows the best general recovery of any region as a whole. Cotton is very poor in many areas but those having cotton to sell feel fairly good at present prices. General business has been much stimulated.

Farmers in the corn belt are somewhat encouraged at the rise in grain price.

A heavy Fall run of hogs to market, as well as heavy movements of feeder cattle and sheep to farms is reported. Winter grains show good stands.

Wheat belt shippers have been dented shortage of freight cars. Winter wheat stands are reported generally fairly good. Sheep men in the range country feel fairly good at sheep, lamb, and wool prices and the outlook for next year is generally considered favorable. Pacific coast shippers have been hampered by car shortage. Apple growers have been hard hit by low prices in Eastern markets.

Uruguay President, Diplomat in Duel

Dr. Baltasar Brum, president of Uruguay, and Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera, former secretary of the legation at Washington, fought a duel with pistols recently. Each man fired two shots. Neither was hit.

It is announced that no reconciliation took place.

The duel was in the airdrome. Dr. Brum was the challenger. The challenge was sent because of a charge of Dr. Herrera that President Brum had so manipulated the recent presidential elections as to prevent the success of Herrera at the polls.

Few persons believed the duel would be fought owing to the position of Dr. Brum as chief executive of the republic. A tribunal of honor, selected in accordance with Uruguayan law to consider the merits of the challenge, decided that a motive for the meeting existed.

Uruguay's law permitting duels was enacted three years ago after a fatal fight between Premier Jose Batlle Y. Ordonez and Washington Beltran, editor of El Pais. This duel was fought with pistols furnished by Dr. Brum.

LEGION FRAMES CONGRESS AIMS

Bonus, Retirement, Liberal Insurance Measures to Be Pushed.

A legislative program which the American legion will seek to have enacted by congress before March 4, including passing of the measure, was announced last week by Alvin W. Owsley, national commander, after a two-day conference with past national commanders and committee chairmen.

Legislation for relief of disabled former service men, action "to protect the interest of veterans" in the civil service, suspension of all immigration for a period of years, and enactment of the Bursum bill providing for retirement of more than 1,000 emergency army officers disabled in the World war, also will be sought.

"Legislation for the disabled" was given "first and supreme importance" in the outline of purposes. This would include efforts to bring about passage of the Sweet bills and "to liberalize" the war risk insurance law in such a way as to extend the time for obtaining certificates of disability, extend the period in which tuberculosis and mental disabilities are automatically rated as being of service origin, provide that tuberculosis other than pulmonary be compensable, and extend the time for conversion of term insurance policies.

Owsley announced that Wayne Davis of San Antonio had been appointed chairman of the legion's national legislative committee for the coming year.

German Will Mend Teeth of Yankees

A German dentist hereafter will tend to the teeth of the American soldiers in Coblenz.

The reduction of the occupation forces resulted in the return to the United States of the only military dentist, and it was announced that arrangements had been completed to have a German dentist do the work.

A veterinarian in charge of 465 horses and cows has resigned and two enlisted men are handling his job.

BRITAIN'S DEBT CAN'T BE PAID, PREMIER SAYS

Bonar Law Sees Germany in Much Better Shape to Pay Indemnity Than England.

Prime Minister Bonar Law emphatically argued in the house of commons last week the impossibility of Great Britain paying the American debt while receiving nothing from Germany, France or Italy. He said he was convinced such a policy would reduce the standard of living in his country for generations.

It would be a burden on Great Britain of which those who suggested it had no conception, he believed. The prime minister said public opinion abroad "assumes we are able to meet our obligations and help our friends."

"In reality," he insisted, "we are in no such condition. We are paying 100,000,000 pounds a year to the unemployed."

Bonar Law outlined the British policy thus: "We do not think of past mistakes or of enmity toward Germany. We only desire to find the best method of ascertaining the amount Germany ought to pay. There differences of opinion arise, but if Germany ever does recover she will be in a far better position to pay these indemnities than we should be to pay our debt to America. That is a fact."

Sees Germany Near Collapse.

Germany is very near to collapse, he said, and adds this was the only information he could give the house on the subject of reparations.

The prime minister said there was almost no hope of a solution of the reparations question unless Great Britain and France acted together. He hoped both governments would utilize the interval before re-assembling of the premiers' conference Jan. 2 to finding some common method of dealing with the problem.

The British government, he said, could not look with equanimity on any action by an ally which would have the effect, not of reducing reparations, but of making it more difficult, if not impossible, to obtain them.

Wrong Views Held Abroad.

This was taken as a reference to the French proposal for occupation of the Ruhr.

The prime minister said the views were held abroad that England had no interest in the reparations and could afford to forego not only her share of the reparations but the debts owing her from the European countries and at the same time pay enormous sums to the United States.

He did not wish to say a word in criticism of America, he said, because he believed America was the nearest to Great Britain in ideals and that the United States entered the war without any motive of gain, but solely to help the world in its great struggle. He therefore could say nothing against America, but he could not forget the facts.

War Dept. Refuses Aid in 'Shiner War

Prohibition enforcement officers who appealed for United States troops to aid them in the warfare with moonshiners in the Kentucky mountains were said by Secretary Weeks to have "misconstrued the purpose for which the army was created."

The war secretary added for the information of the prohibition officers that the army was not authorized by law to "enforce the prohibition act" and suggested that they might take their appeal for help to the United States marshal in Kentucky.

INTOXICATED GEESE CAUSE BOOZE RAID

The anti-Volstead quacking of 300 geese recently led to the arrest of O. S. Steglatt at Cudahy, Cal., say prohibition agents, who confiscated three stills, 100 gallons of moonshine and 300 gallons of mash in coops of the chickens and geese at Stegblatt's residence.

Suspicion of the agents was confirmed, it is said, by investigation into the peculiar antics of the geese. It was found the mash was fed to the poultry after being removed from the distillery.

70 MILLIONS IS ASKED TO HELP FALLEN ENEMY

Congressman Says Famine Threatens Hundreds of Thousands Germans and Austrians.

Appropriation of $70,000,000 for relieving famine conditions in Germany and Austria was proposed in a resolution introduced by Representative Newton, Republican, Missouri.

The resolution, which declared the people were in despair, provides that the fund be expended for purchase of food supplies in the United States to be distributed by the American Red Cross with the assistance of Red Cross organizations in Germany and Austria.

Introduced in behalf of 21 members of congress, the resolution recited that widespread starvation even now prevails among the 70,000,000 people of Austria and Germany and that unless relief is extended immediately, "hundreds of thousands if not millions will die of hunger and cold during the coming Winter."

Bread riots already have occurred in a number of German cities, the resolution continued, "60 per cent of the children of the two countries are undernourished and the death rate from tuberculosis, stomach troubles and other diseases have increased to an alarming extent."

The resolution declared that the allied reparations commission had estimated 2,000,000 tons of grain would be necessary to prevent starvation in Germany and that with low value of the mark twice the present circulation of paper money in the nation would be required to pay for it.

In a statement accompanying the resolution, Newton said that under the terms of the peace treaty Germany had been required to relinquish milk cows, heifers, goats and sheep essential to her food supply, and that in addition the great bulk of her coal was being taken to France and Belgium with a consequent shutdown of factories.

JINX ELUDES ALL MEMBERS OF "13" CLUB

Fate Is Tempted in Every Way, but Refuses to Accept Challenge.

After defying the jinx in every conceivable way the 13 club of New York started on its fourteenth year of existence.

The club held its thirteenth annual dinner Dec. 13. The dinner began at 13 minutes to 8 and ended at 13 minutes after 12. Thirteen tables of diners with 13 at each table and 13 at the speakers' table, ate 13 courses, served by 13 waiters.

The diners entered the banquet hall by walking under a ladder and sat with 13 open umbrellas and 13 skeletons in the room. Every member tempted fate in some way.

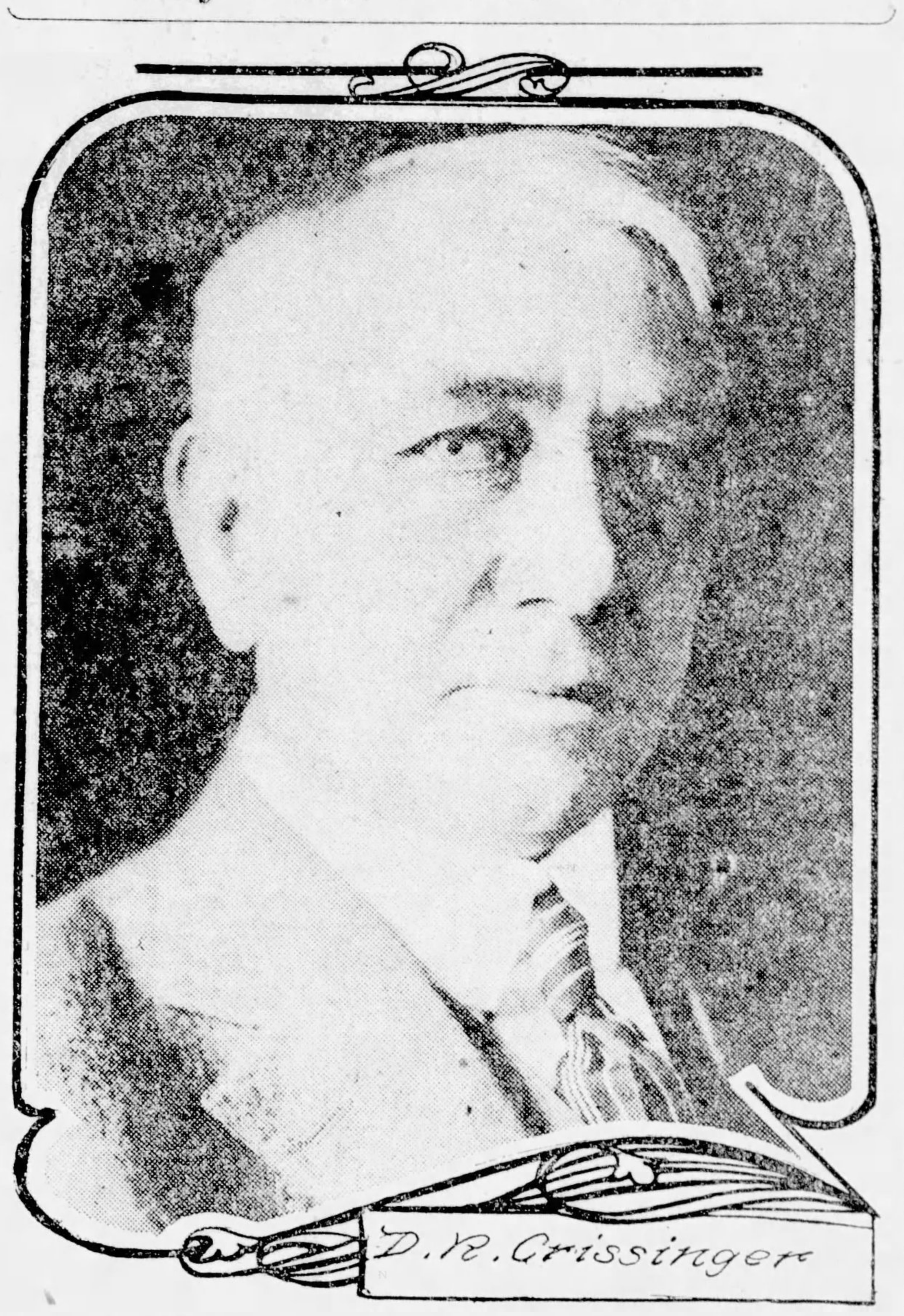
Every possible superstition was given a tryout, from breaking a mirror to tipping over the salt and then, as the banquet ended, two members took chairs and waited for jinxes to appear and accept the challenges. At daybreak two disgusted tempters, tired but happy, snapped their fingers at fate and left for home.

"Goods Ruble" New Currency of Reds

As the gold ruble can not, at present, be regarded as the real measure of value in Russia, a new ruble called the "goods ruble" corresponding to the value of certain kinds of goods, is to be introduced as commercial currency. Wages will be fixed in "goods rubles". In addition to the "goods ruble" it is proposed to introduce into the market other varieties of the ruble, namely agricultural, export, import and budget rubles.

A well informed Russian business man, questioned as to the soviets' latest financial plans, said the intention was that paper issues should in theory be backed by supplies of goods. Regarding the export and import issues, he said that the paper would be backed for face value by all the trade entering and leaving Russia.

May Head Federal Reserve



D. R. CRISSINGER, comptroller of the currency in the United States treasury, will probably be appointed governor of the Federal Reserve board.

Mr. Crissinger's home is in Marion, Ohio. He is not only a fellow townsman of President Harding, but the two were schoolboy friends in the Marion county village of Caledonia, where Mr. Harding spent 10 years of his boyhood.

As comptroller of the currency Mr. Crissinger has been a hard and conscientious worker. He has taken with him to the office the same energy and industry that made him a good student in college, a successful lawyer, banker and farmer. It is a matter of common knowledge in his home town that Mr. Crissinger made farming pay where others failed.

If Mr. Crissinger is chosen governor of the Federal Reserve he will administer the office to a full measure of success. He has the experience, the ability, the capacity for painstaking work and a natural sense of justness and fairness. He knows the farmer and the farmer's needs. He knows the banker and the banking business, and the banker's relation to the farming business.

Should President Harding appoint the present comptroller to the higher office it will be because of his implicit faith in the man he has known a life time and a consciousness of his eminent fitness for the work.

THREE COMETS SWING THROUGH SKIES NOW

The spectacle of three comets swinging through the skies is afforded astronomers for the first time in years.

To the two comets, Skjellerup's and Baade's, that have been under observation for weeks, another was added last week. The tailed-star known as Perrine's, making another visitation to our stellar system after an absence of two generations, has been sighted again.

Announcement of the rediscovery of Perrine's comet was made by the Harvard college observatory, in a cablegram from the Central Bureau of Astronomical Telegrams in Copenhagen. Nakamura, a Japanese scientist, reported having spotted the wanderer Nov. 29. The position which he gave is southeast of the star Procyon, and about midway between the constellations Monoceros and Hydra.

Comet Is Faint.

In magnitude, the comet is comparatively faint, but in point of speed, the daily motion was said to be fairly fast. Its flight is in a southeasterly direction.

The Harvard observatory announces also an observation from Professor A. O. Leuschner, director of the Students' Observatory, University of California, that may change the name of Skjellerup's comet by identifying it as Brooks' comet. The latter, after a brief career in our skies in 1892, swept along out of sight. If the comet attributed recently to Skjellerup, who reported it, proves to be that of Brooks', the latter will have been added to the group that have closed their orbits by reappearance.

Computations of Wood.

Computations by Wood, the South African astronomer, place the probable time of perihelion passage for this comet as New Year's day.

Baade's comet, third of the travelers through the starry space now under astronomical eyes, is making its first appearance so far as known. All indications are that it is one of those which flash once through our heavens, never to appear again.

U. S. Holding Half of Gold in World

The new year will find the United States possessor of nearly 50 per cent of the world's entire gold, treasury officials said recently.

Uncle Sam has cached in his vaults nearly $4,000,000,000. The world's entire stock of gold is about $8,000,000,000.

On Nov. 1, the country's gold supply was estimated by the director of the mint at $3,902,000,000. Since the great war began in 1913, the nation's gold supply has increased 109 per cent.

Office May Exist, but Salary Stops

Every day, almost, witnesses the passing of some British institution in Ireland. While there is some debate whether Sir Hamar Greenwood is or is not chief secretary for Ireland, there is no dispute over the fact he passed off the Irish payroll Sept. 30.

At Westminster it is explained the chief secretary for Ireland still has some duties which cannot be transferred to the Irish Free State. But he will perform them outside of Ireland and the commons will have to find his salary. Thus another great office comes to a very silent ending.

Since 1912 50 different men have occupied the office of chief secretary, but a complete history of the place will have to be written by some chronicler of the future. Irishmen have too much on their minds just now to reach an agreement as to which chief secretary was the worst.

Lepers Would Stay on Lonely Island

Leper patients in the Kalaupapa settlement of the island of Molokai, known in former years as "the lonely isle," who are anticipating release on parole or full discharge as a result of the chaulmoogra oil treatment, fear the plunge into the outside world and desire to be permitted to take up land on Molokai adjacent to the leper colony, Governor Wallace R. Farrington says, after an inspection of the Kalaupapa settlement.

The governor has the matter under consideration.

Producers to Cut Off Ticket Scalpers

The producing managers' association has adopted a resolution eliminating the theater ticket speculators from New York City and the establishment of a consolidated office with branches in all suburbs where tickets for all houses might be obtained at an advance of only 10 cents over box office prices.

Premiums ranging from 50 cents to $2.00 a ticket are charged by private agencies operating on Broadway.

The plan adopted also provided that for the payment of only $1 a season patrons of the consolidated office or its substations would be entitled to purchase all tickets at flat box office rates.

IMPEACHMENT BOMB PROVES TO BE "DUD"

Political Observers Say Daugherty Case Will Fail to Injure Chances of G. O. P.

"It's a dud," is the Washington verdict on the much-heralded Daugherty impeachment case, which enemies of the Harding administration had hoped would prove a deadly TNT bomb.

The thing failed to go off as carefully timed but friends of the attorney general say that the bomb isn't altogether a dead one yet, and before the hearing is over will turn out to be a powerful boomerang, hitting in the midst of those who hurled it.

As for the political results, there is general agreement that, unless the case takes a decidedly different turn, it will be an asset instead of a liability to the President and his party in 1924.

Daugherty Shining Mark.

Apparently there is little doubt the impeachment proceedings were calculated to strike the Harding administration at its supposedly weakest point. Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, head of the department of justice, was selected as the strategic spot because an accumulation of circumstances seemed to make him a shining mark.

He had been viciously attacked in congress because of his connection with the Morse pardon case and his alleged delay in prosecuting war fraud cases. Then along came the railroad shopmen's strike with its inevitable climax of violence and crime.

Well knowing the abuse and hateful epithets that would be hurled on him Daugherty obtained his famous injunction order from the federal court at Chicago and not long afterward the strike fizzled out.

Daugherty Urges Trial.

The impeachment charges had been framed up and presented to the house before congress adjourned in September and when it reconvened in November Daugherty insisted that they be given the fullest possible hearing. He demanded, moreover, that the vague generalities in the impeachment resolution be made specific and urged that sessions of the judiciary committee, before which the hearings were to be held, should be open to the public.

This had the effect of dispelling the air of mystery and suspicion which Congressmen Oscar E. Keller of Minnesota and Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan, authors of the resolution, had sought to throw about the proceedings.

And since the judiciary committee, Republicans and Democrats alike, voted unanimously that the charges must be specific and heard in open sessions attempts to muddy the waters and delay the hearings proved futile.

When the hearings started last week the impeachment backers badly crippled their case by admitting they were unprepared to begin with the first charges and were forced to skip to the thirteenth.

This was the charge that Daugherty had shown his unfitness for office by appointing as subordinates in the department of justice men "untrustworthy, corrupt and dangerous to the liberties of the people of the United States."

Burns Disproves Charges.

The manner in which William J. Burns, whom Daugherty appointed head of the United States bureau of investigation, refuted and disproved the allegations made against him was so effective as to convince Chairman Volstead and his committee the whole impeachment proceeding would collapse.

Democratic leaders, looking for 1924 campaign ammunition, have thus far been bitterly disappointed. They had hoped this case would provide them with the "makings" of several high-explosive shells which they would fire at President Harding when he runs for re-election. Now they fear a popular reaction which will promote rather than destroy the President's chances.

50 Doctors Wanted by Veterans' Bureau

Fifty young doctors of medicine are wanted by the government for special training in neuro-psychiatry work, provided they agree to continue service in the United States Veterans' bureau for at least two years.

They will be paid $166 a month during their instruction period and upon graduation their salaries will range upward from $3,000 a year.

"There will be three courses," said Dr. Frank F. Hutchins, clinical director of the bureau. "The first will last four months; the second, six weeks and the third, a convention lasting three or four days each year where ideas will be exchanged."

TEACHER'S ANCESTOR FOUNDS SCHOOL 1638

One of the first public town schools on the continent was founded through the aid of Richard Everett, ancestor of Charles D. Everett, principal of North High school at Columbus, O., records which the latter has unearthed, show.

Richard Everett, born in Essex county, England, is believed to have settled in Watertown, Mass., about 1638, where he and John Dwight became influential business and political friends. At the first public town meeting in the community, of which there is a record, a document was drawn up providing for a town school, largely through the instrumentality of Everett and Dwight.

Charles D. Everett has been principal of North High School for 29 years, the only head the school has ever had.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

IS GOD A FAILURE? Is the big event we are on the eve of celebrating an historical farce?

Poor old Santa Claus!

Over in Russia, darkest soviet Russia, communist leaders and teachers have begun a systematic program to put out of business the old fellow with the whiskers and the "little round belly that shakes when he walks like a bowl full of jelly." The same thing has been tried in this country by a few particularly nice ladies, but with ill success.

Our particularly nice ladies didn't mean any harm. They thought it wasn't pretty to feed the child's mind upon a myth. In Russia the matter is more serious. Our Red enemies involve Santa Claus in religious matters and they want to throw the whole works overboard. They want to upset nearly two thousand years of Christian teaching. To supplant it with what? That is a hard question. Judged by the brief history of sovietism, as sovietism works in Russia, the communists would replace the world's religious faith with a godless system of government, damnable social conditions, loose marriages and state-owned children.

Prefer Devils to Angels.

Led by M. Stapanoff, a leading anti-religious writer, a battle against all religious holiday making has been waged throughout Russia. It has had the support of the central committee of the communications and the League of Communist Youths. Besides hoping to give Santa Claus his everlasting the platform calls for the abolition of angels from the Christmas decorations.

There is something consistent in this attitude. We would not be surprised to find the communists preferring devils to angels, as the more symbolic of the things they teach.

"Angels are symbols used to enslave the child's mind," says a protocol which claims that holidays leave a psychologically bad impression on children due to decorations and legends of "decadent religions." Instead of religious plays political satires are to be shown.

A Russian newspaper announces that the state printing bureau is issuing a book entitled, "The Failure of God."

Not Ready for Revolution.

This soviet Russia, that has no use for the harmless Santa Claus myth, that has no use for angels, that repudiates the spirit that sweetens the souls of men, that is ready to charge God with failure—this is the country that boasts that its purpose is to revolutionize the world, beginning with the United States.

America was founded upon a belief in God. It has been the faith of the fathers. It has been interwoven in the Constitution. It is the fiber of the republic. It has sustained the soul of every president, from Washington to Harding.

We are not yet ripe for the revolution that Russian communism is anxious to introduce. We are not ready in this country to denounce God as a failure. We are not ready to tear recognition of Him from the Constitution and from the laws of the country. No man with the hardihood to proclaim God a failure could come within hailing distance of the White House.

Our Christmas Recognition.

The American people will celebrate Christmas in the usual way. It will bring them a sweet, thrilling spirit that they can get in no other way. Our Christmas will be a recognition of Christ, and of the acknowledged God.

"And there followed Him great multitudes from Galilee and Decapolis and Jerusalem and Judea and from beyond the Jordan."

Great multitudes, in spirit, are following Him yet, the world over. The star of the child of Bethlehem is still shining. Every Christmas is a new-old Christmas. It does not change much in observation. It changes not at all in spirit. It still softens the hearts of men, inspires them to think not of themselves alone, but of humanity.

When God Is a Failure.

God is not a failure.

When He is the story of Jesus Christ will be recognized as fiction. There will be no more Christmas celebrations; humanity will quit obeying all impulses that lead men in pleasant ways and paths o' peace.

When God is a failure the sweetness will go out of life and we will descend to the level of the lower animals. Men will not aspire to big things; there will be no great paintings, no music, no art of any kind.

When God is a failure there will be no government to acknowledge, no force to control and restrain the strong and protect the weak.

When God is a failure nature will cease to function. We can expect no Spring buds, no flowers, and the songs will dry in the throats of the birds.

Let us go on in the faith that is in us, that has always sustained us—faith in God, in Christ, whose birth we are about to celebrate. For this faith there is no substitute worth a minute's consideration.

POINCARE AIMS NOT BROKEN BY PARLEY WRECK

Failure of Mussolini to Dominate Allied Premiers Is Cheered by Labor in Britain.

The Daily Chronicle, personal organ for former Premier David Lloyd George, in commenting upon the collapse of the allied premiers' conference declared that "Premier Poincare's French militarism is threatening Europe."

Premier Poincare, Premier Mussolini of Italy and Premier Theunins of Belgium have departed to report to their respective cabinets, the French premier being the only one taking anything like victory with him.

While Poincare did not succeed in having the allies adopt his program for seizure of the German Rhineland industries and the Ruhr coal fields he was successful in preventing their complete rejection. They will be put forward again when the premiers reassemble in Paris Jan. 27.

British Press Gloomy.

It was a significant coincidence that the British government should announce its intention of building two new dreadnaughts (permitted under the terms of the Washington conference agreement) just as the premiers' conference was tottering into collapse.

British newspapers for the most part took a gloomy view of the situation, holding that Premier Poincare was chiefly responsible for the breakdown of the parley by insisting upon his drastic demands.

The Daily Mail says it is up to the British to present a better plan in Paris or else accept the Poincare proposals.

Cheer Mussolini Defeat.

The Daily Herald, organ of the Labor party and Socialists, was gleeful "because Premier Mussolini's attempt to secure European dictatorship failed." Mussolini is leader of the Fascisti, bitter foe of Socialists and Communists in Europe.

The Westminster Gazette warned Premier Bonar Law that "he must not weaken in the face of the French demands."

The Times and Morning Post expressed satisfaction that the breakdown of the conference did not rupture the entente.

Although he failed to get his reparations plan adopted, Premier Mussolini was in a buoyant mood when he departed. He said he would go to Paris in January with new plans.

A report came from Paris that the Poincare government may be compelled to resign unless the French premier is able to persuade the British and Italians to accept the French military measures proposed against Germany.

U. S. NOT TO ACT IN MEAT MERGER

Wallace Rules There Is No Occasion for Any Interference.

Whether Armour & Co. would proceed with negotiations for acquisition of the physical assets of Morris & Co., one of its competitors among the "Big Five" packing establishments, following the decision of the government to take no action on the proposal at this time, had not been indicated in any further developments in the matter.

Formal announcement that under provisions of the Packers and Stockyards act, which he administers, there appeared to be no occasion for action by the government on the proposal at this time, was made by the secretary of agriculture.

Reached after long study of the proposal informally laid before him by J. Ogden Armour, and after conferences with President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty, Secretary Wallace said his decision was based on the fact that there is nothing in the act which specifically prohibits the purchase by one packer of the physical assets of another.

The attorney general, in his opinion, said the act is essentially a regulatory one and that its provisions do not contemplate or require that the secretary of agriculture advise the industry in regard to such a proposed transaction in advance of its consummation.

Scientists believe that cave-inhabiting spiders have little if any eyesight, but they can readily recognize their mates through an acute sense of smell.

Delay Doesn't Pay
Break That Cold Today
HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE
CHECKS Colds in 24 hours—la grippe in 3 days. Quickly relieves Headaches. Tablet form. Standard remedy world over. Demand red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait and signature.
At All Druggists—30 Cents
W. H. HILL COMPANY (A-203) DETROIT, MICH.

Ireland's New Governor

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HERE is the latest photo of Governor General Timothy Healy of Ireland taken as he was chatting amiably with a Free State trooper in the garden of his home in Dublin a few hours after his appointment to the high office was announced.

WIFE KEEPS WILHELM ON FRUGAL FARE AND MAKES HIM LIKE IT

"Brightness, peace and happiness have returned to my heart and home since Princess Hermine is here," writes the ecstatic bridegroom of Doorn in a personal letter to a Potsdam personage in the ex-kaiser's closest confidence.

Princess Hermine, it is reported by this individual, with whom the ex-kaiser regularly corresponds, and by Count Detley VonMoltke, who returned to Berlin after resigning his post as court marshal, has not only captured Wilhelm's heart completely, but also his purse strings. She runs the household on a scale only describable as "close fisted," pinching every penny of household expenditures, driving the servants and functionaries under the tightest rein and introducing the ex-monarch to an autocracy of which he never dreamed in the days of his power. The elderly bridegroom, however, likes it and thrives thereunder.

Wilhelm a New Man.

"A new Springtime of life has begun for the kaiser, with his remarriage," his friend said. "He is as he writes me and as I learned in Doorn circles, a new man in body and spirit."

Count VonMoltke, who resigned because his allowance from the ex-kaiser under the new dispensation was insufficient to maintain himself and his family, gave the following picture of the new conditions at Doorn:

"The new kaiserin already has a firm grip on the reins. The kaiser feels fine thereunder. Life in Doorn is of Spartan simplicity. The kaiser, who spent half his life in travel and surrounded with all luxury, today is tied to a modest country house of 14 small rooms and is passing his honeymoon more simply and narrowly than any country squire. There is no longer a trace of the so-called court or court establishment.

"There is simply no money for such things," continued VonMoltke, for whom, as for other Doornites, the proceeds of the ex-kaiser's book apparently have mysteriously disappeared.

"Inroads are being made on his private property from all sides, the government recently forced the return of a painting of Christ, which the kaiser had painted for his deceased consort for 5,000 marks and which he valued particularly because she loved it.

"Princess Hermine's influence can be felt through the entire house. She conducts the household with care and vigor even in the smallest things. She quickly brought order into the slack conditions which developed during the time the kaiser was a widower. To speak plainly, she exercised the tightest control. Nothing is done today in Doorn House without her approval. She runs the whole establishment and its servants and watches every penny. The kaiser is better pleased therewith than any one else."

The kaiser's Potsdam friend, previously quoted, confirmed Count VonMoltke's statement on the new boss at Doorn and intimated that Princess Hermine had suppressed a house revolt.

"Old Aunties" Rebel.

"It is true that Princess Hermine runs affairs with a very hard hand," he said. "Not all the residents of Doorn House are as satisfied as the kaiser. Several 'old aunties,' who hitherto had a free hand, were unwilling to bow to the new conditions as the kaiser writes me, but 'his Hermine' had made good her position.

"Even at the marriage we each got only half a glass of old wine to toast the couple."

The story that VonMoltke was "bounced" by Princess Hermine because he wanted to keep the ex-kaiser a prisoner within the limit of the chateau's park is denied by VonMoltke, who says nobody tried to dissuade Wilhelm from leaving the grounds. He asserts the real reason was low pay.

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DRY LAW RUINOUS TO LOBSTER SERVING

"What is America without lobster a l'Americaine," writes Pangloss in L'Oeuvre.

He feels that one of the essential symbols of the nation is going to disappear through the laws of prohibition. "We owe many thanks to our American friends for great inventions from the Taylor method to the telephone, but one of the most blessed appears to me to be 'homard a l'Americaine.' Since America has become dry it is impossible to cook a good lobster, for this dish demands a drop of wine—very little—but even the little is lacking now."

Lindenfeld Can't Enter U. S.

A board of inquiry of Ellis Island has excluded from the United States Wolfe Lindenfeld, who was brought to this country by the department of justice in connection with the Wall street bomb explosion Sept. 14, 1920, and has been detained at the island since Thanksgiving day.

Ganna Walska Buys Theater

Ganna Walska, famous Polish opera singer and wife of Harold McCormick, Chicago multi-millionaire, has purchased the Champs Elyse theater in Paris.

VETS WILL GET YULETIDE CHEER

Effort Is Being Made to Settle War Claims by Christmas.

To the 26,000 maimed and wounded veterans of the World war still in government hospitals, Uncle Sam this year will play Santa Claus, spreading good cheer and gladness.

This message was broadcast last week by Charles R. Forbes, director of the veterans' bureau, to the 50 federal hospitals throughout the land.

The government's gift to these wards, Forbes announced, will be checks and compensation in full settlement of outstanding claims and adjustments. In order that there will be no disappointments, Forbes has ordered the bureau force to work night and day, if necessary, between now and Christmas to conclude the settlements. These checks will be a boon to the men, who, in 1917 and 1918, were picked from quiet pursuits of life to be rushed to the battlefields of France, many to be returned physically disabled for life.

Many will be enabled to return to their former peaceful callings, to reenter business, to take up again that life which they so gladly left during the nation's darkest hours.

With claims settled, many will be able to return to home and rest. Such is the hope of Director Forbes.

But the number who can be released at this time, it was declared, is negligible. Thousands must pass Christmas in hospitals.

For these Forbes has planned an old-fashioned Christmas, with feasts, gifts, messages of good cheer, and, above all, glittering Christmas trees. This work will be entrusted to sectional divisions of the bureau, and to such organizations as the American Red Cross.

Already most of the preparations for the day have been completed, Forbes said, and the disabled veterans will be made to know that, despite their sufferings and privations, the nation and the government have not forgotten their sacrifices.

Of the patients being cared for by the government, the greatest number, 5,759, are being treated for tuberculosis, 3,115 for neuro-psychiatric ailments and 2,845 for general and surgical disabilities, the bureau reported.

Babe of 2 Hours Survives Knife

With a good chance for recovery, the tiny son of Mrs. T. N. Nins of New Orleans, now holds the distinction of being the second known case in medical history to undergo a surgical operation under an anaesthesia at the age of two hours.

On the birth of the baby it was found that an operation was necessary if the infant was to live. Two hours later Dr. E. L. King performed the operation.

SPEAR, BOLO, HOLD SWAY IN ISLANDS

Gas and liquid fire may no longer be popular as weapons of fighting, but the old-time spear and bolo are still popular in the Philipines.

Constabulary reports recently recorded a fight between two Ifugaos of Mountain Province where Quilip of Mandang was speared to death by Kindepan, a resident of the same town, when they met on the road. Quilip was armed only with a bolo. The latter was able to inflict wounds on his assailant before he was finally dispatched by spear thrusts.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Two plans for paying a federal bonus to America's 4,000,000 veterans of the Great war, will be submitted to President Harding for executive approval, Representative Joseph W. Fordney, Republican, Michigan, "daddy of the bonus," says.

These will be: (1) Issuance to each veteran of a tax free bond, equal to his bonus, bearing three per cent interest maturing in 10 years and subject to retirement by the government in five years. (2) A paid-up insurance policy having the same conditions of security. Such policies could be cashed at nearly face value at federal banks.

Representative Keller, Republican, Minnesota, failed twice to appear before the house judiciary committee to give evidence under oath as to information on which he based his impeachment charges against Attorney General Daugherty.

Keller's counsel, Jackson H. Ralston, announced he had advised his client the committee had exceeded its authority and that he was not required to appear in response to the committee summons.

Chairman Volstead said the subpoena served on Keller had been signed by the speaker of the house and that in ordering the appearance of the Minnesota representative the committee had acted for the house. He added that the committee could report Keller back to the house for contempt.

As a result of the supreme court ruling that a man convicted in the state courts for violation of the prohibition act may be rearrested and tried for the same offense in the federal court, Representative Brennan, Republican, Michigan, introduced a bill providing that liquor violator may be presecuted in either the state or federal court, but not in both.

George W. Wickersham, former attorney general and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, were the principal witnesses summoned to appear before the house judiciary committee in hearings on the impeachment proceedings brought against Attorney General Daugherty by Representative Keller, Republican, Minnesota.

Administration determined not to take part in any allied plan of cancellation of war debts contingent upon reduction of German reparations, holding that the rebts should be paid and reparations adjusted on basis of Germany's ability to pay.

Secretary Wallace, in testimony before the Interstate commerce commission supported the application of Western states for lower transportation rates on hay and grain.

Naval appropriations committee suggests that President Harding call another arms conference to limit small fighting craft.

Sensational charges that William J. Burns, chief of bureau of investigation of department of justice, packed a jury which sent a man to prison eleven years ago, and that the circumstances were known to Attorney General Daugherty when he appointed Mr. Burns, were presented to house judiciary committee as evidence in support of move to impeach the attorney general.

Senator Broussard, Democratic, Louisiana, reads into Congressional Record alleged Anti-Saloon league officials' public statement referring to federal judges as "drunkards."

The administration shipping bill was held up before the senate as a measure "for the benefit of the American farmer, the American business man and the American nation, and on the other hand as a direct raid on the treasury to pay some people to do what they ought to do without payment."

Reorganization of the diplomatic and consular services as provided in the Rogers bill, and increase of salaries for diplomatic secretaries and consuls urged by Secretary of State Hughes before house foreign affairs committee.

Deportation of all aliens who actively resist organized government or are disposed lightly to regard institutions of law and order recommended by Secretary of Labor Davis.

After laboring with President Harding over the most difficult details of his plan for reorganizing the government department, Walter F. Brown of Toledo, expressed confidence, not only that every member of the Harding cabinet will heartily indorse it but that congress will enact it into law at this session.

Favorable report on the Norris bill to establish a $100,000,000 government corporation to finance the sale of farm products was ordered by the senate agriculture committee.

Attack of the progressive bloc in the senate on the shipping bill was opened by Senator La Follette (Republican) of Wisconsin, who bitterly denounced the measure from the floor.

Privileged status on the house calendar was given to the Green resolution proposing a constitutional amendment which would prohibit further issuance of tax exempt securities.

The house ousted Representative Harrison, Democrat, of the Seventh Virginia district and seated John Paul, his Republican opponent at the polls in 1920.

A resolution for immediate appropriations of $3,000,000 to relieve fire sufferers of Astoria, Ore., was introduced by Senator McNary, Republican, Oregon.

A resolution was offered in the house by Representative Newton of Missouri, endorsed by 20 other Republican representatives for a seventy million dollar appropriation to releive famine conditions in Germany and Austria.

CHILD WELFARE WORK GROWING

Bureaus' Report Shows 46 States Have Joined in Movement.

Progress in public provision for the care of children since establishment in 1912 of the children's bureau of the department of labor is summarized in the annual report of Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the bureau. The bureau's current appropriation, she said, will enable it to meet only a small percentage of the opportunities offered for substantial contribution to the welfare of children.

The report showed that in 10 years the number of states having special agencies to deal with child health had increased from one to 46 and the number providing mothers' pensions from two to 40. More than half the states, it said, have established commissions to make comprehensive inquiries to bring their child welfare legislation and administration up to the standard and a similar number have established bureaus or divisions to deal with dependent and delinquent children.

Adequate birth registration has been extended during the decade to include 66 per cent of the population and 42 states are co-operating with the federal government in efforts to reduce loss of life among mothers and babies.

Physicians are giving more consideration to social and economic aspects of child health, Miss Abbott added, and social workers have recognized the importance of physical diagnosis before determining social treatment.

Citing that the funds appropriated under the maternity and infancy act to be apportioned to the states for the year which ended June 30 did not become available until April, the report said payments had been made to 41 of the 42 states which have accepted the terms of the legislation.

SUPREME COURT MAKES RECORD

U. S. Tribunal Disposes of 243 Cases During Present Term.

The supreme court, under the leadership of Chief Justice Taft, has established a new record for expedition in rendering opinions and otherwise disposing of cases.

When it took a recess last week, the court had, during the present term, disposed of 243 cases, compared with 192 cases disposed of during the corresponding period last year.

Of the cases disposed of during the present term, 121 were by written opinion and 122 by order of the court through denials and other final disposition of motions and applications. Last year, at this time, the court had disposed of 66 cases by opinions and 116 by action upon motions and applications.

This speeding up was in the face of the illness of Justice Pitney, who had been in previous years, one of the most active members of the court in the prepartion of opinions, but who has been totally incapacitated from participating in the business of the court this term, and the resignation of Justices Day and Clarke, who had established high records for the number of opinions written.

TURKEY REFUSES ARMENIAN HOME

They'll Be Happy if Left Alone, Ismet Pasha Tells the World.

Turkey refused at a recent session of the Near East peace conference to assign any special part of Turkey as a national home for the Armenians. Ismet Pasha declared this would mean a new attempt to dismember Turkey.

Ismet Pasha was irreconcilable on other points concerning the treatment of minorities in Turkey. Besides declaring Turkey would not set aside an inch of Turkish soil for an Armenian national home he said she would not accept the regulation of the rights of minorities by an international commission in Constantinople or elsewhere.

Happy if Left Alone.

The Turkish statesman contends that the Armenians in Turkey would be perfectly happy if agitators in other countries would only let them alone and if they would keep out of politics. Ismet made it clear that Turkey always would be a haven for non-Turkish races which behaved themselves and subscribed to Ottoman laws and ideals. He also asserted that the Greeks in Constantinople would be allowed to remain there if they were born in that city and if they would become Turkish subjects.

The determined Turkish stand on the minority question is displeasing to the allies. The powers would like to see some definite understanding on this troublesome question formulated at the Lausanne conference.

U. S. View Is Given.

Ambassador Child, United States representative, in his address on the minorities question, said representatives of the United States believed that the ends to be sought were "prevention, rather than mere relief, and guarantees of safety for minorities, rather than mere succor to their misery, and permanence of joint action, rather than mere spasmodic separate activity."

Ismet declared Turkey would not accept Lord Curzon's proposal to have the league of nations administer the affairs of the minorities, as that would mean that the foreign powers would continue their interference in Turkish affairs and encourage the minorities to appeal to the league of nations. This plan, he asserted, would result in the exploitation of minorities for political ends under "the lying cloak of humanitarianism."

THIRST DRIVES WOMAN OUT OF STEAMER HOLD

Stowaway Crawls From Hiding Place After Three Days Without Water.

Feeble tapping on the wall of a dark, airless, sand-filled compartment in the hold of the steamship Pittsburgh, when the vessel was six days out from Bremen, led to the discovery of Christiana Wilhelmina Ida Klingeman, 41, a stowaway who, having lived for nearly a week on bread and sausages, was forced to crawl out of her hiding place after having gone three days without water.

The woman was detained at Ellis Island when the Pittsburgh arrived. Officials said the woman once before had crossed as a stowaway on the steamship Wuertemburg last May and had been sent back to Germany.

Miss Klingeman explained that she had been a stewardess on German steamers for six years before the war, but had been unable to get employment since. She said she came here to join three cousins in California, one of whom, Emil Masserbach, a school teacher of Petaluma, she said, promised to send her money to cross the continent.

COST OF 14TH CENSUS SMALL

Speed and Economy Record Made in Work, Report in House Shows.

The 14th census resulted in establishment of some new records by the government. The work was completed in shorter time than ever before, more data was furnished and the cost was less than congress appropriated for the purpose.

"So far as this census is concerned," says William M. Steuart, director of the bureau of census, in his annual report, "the charge cannot be made that figures published are ancient history. It is safe to say never before has the public been supplied with such an array of facts concerning the elements of the population, their social condition and their industrial activities so soon after the data were collected."

While congress appropriated $23,550,000 for the work of taking the 14th census only $23,025,000 was spent, despite obstacles encountered and high wages and prices.

Approximately 90,000 enumerators and special agents were employed on the census taken Jan. 1, 1920. Results of the enumeration were compiled and prepared for publication in 11 volumes, aggregating 12,000 pages, the final reports going to the printer June 30, 1922.

Director Steuart says the change of the date for taking the census from April 15 to Jan. 1 served no useful purpose but resulted in delay, in some localities considerable, and recommends future decennial and quinquennial censuses be taken as of April 15.

WOMAN GETS $1,000 FOR GAIN IN WEIGHT

For alleged increase in weight from 160 to 375 pounds, which she claimed was the result of a railroad accident, Mrs. Lorene Caldwell of Kansas City was awarded $1,000 damages against the Chicago & Alton by a jury in federal court.

Mrs. Caldwell asked for $50,000. The basis of her suit was the allegation that an accident, in which she was struck by a switch engine of the company, Dec. 1 1920, had halted the proper functioning of the endocrine gland and caused her to gain 215 pounds.

MANY BURNED IN RAIL WRECK

Twisted Pipe Floods Car With Steam After Engines Crash in South.

Seven persons were scalded to death by steam and approximately 35 others burned, several probably fatally, when a Houston, East and West Texas railway passenger train side-swiped a switch engine near the depot in Humble, Tex., last week. The cylinder heads of the two locomotives struck squarely, but neither engine left the tracks.

The seven were killed when a two-inch steam pipe, torn loose from the cylinder head of the switch engine swept around and crashed through a window of a car occupied by colored travelers, transforming it into a cauldron.

Conductor William Campsey was killed instantly. M. Young, the news dealer, also died instantly. His body was found underneath a pile of papers, magazines and fruit.

Two colored men and three colored women were killed.

"Drifting" of the switch engine from near the depot to where the siding converged with the main line was blamed for the accident.

Members of the crew of the switch engine said a watchman named Smith had been left in charge while they went to a nearby restaurant. The first they knew of the engine "drifting" came with the impact of the two locomotives, they said.

The watchman was unnerved by the accident, and was unable to explain how his charge happened to "drift" from where it had been "spotted."

The passenger train ran between Houston and Shreveport.

None of the passengers in the sleeping cars was injured. All of the dead and injured were riding in the first and second coaches. To the bravery and presence of mind of a railroad man who refused to give his name many passengers probably owe their lives. He dashed into the forward smoker, then a seething cauldron, and stumbled the entire length of the car, breaking windows as he progressed. As a result, the steam passed out and relieved the stifled victims.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

AMERICAN Legion has definitely decided to frown on all plans for linking a beer and light wines act to the new soldiers' bonus bill. Legion officials are opposed to all rum revenue provisions through fear that raising the prohibition issue would jeopardize passage of adjusted compensation.

Mason Mitchell of New York, American consul on the Island of Malta, was shot and slightly wounded recently near Baracca. The shooting is attributed to a madman.

Lee M. Russell, governor of Mississippi has been cleared of the charges brought against him by Miss Frances C. Birkhead, his former stenographer, in her suit filed in federal court for $100,000 damages.

John Wanamaker, famous merchant and former postmaster-general, died at his home in Philadelphia on Dec. 12. He had been confined there since early in November with a heavy cold.

Prince and Princess Christopher of Greece have sailed for New York. The princess is the former Mrs. William B. Leeds.

Two midshipmen have been dismissed from the naval academy at Annapolis and three others lost one year each in their academy courses as the result of a hazing scandal there.

Administrative committee of the American Bankers' association has commended the stand of President Harding on the necessities of transportation.

Twenty-five Industrial Workers of the World rioted in the East Side jail in Los Angeles recently and were subdued only after shotgun squads had been dispatched from the police station.

Satisfied he has accomplished his mission in America Georges Clemenceau, former premier of France, left for France last week.

The Chilean government has sent invitations to all the American nations to participate in the pan-American conference to be held in Santiago beginning March 20 next.

Lord Glenavy, formerly Sir James Campbell, has been elected chairman of the Free State senate.

Majority against the constitution prepared by a convention elected in 1914 to replace that under which Illinois has operated 52 years is approximately 650,000.

Congressman Charles L. Knight, in a letter to the Reserve Officers' association of Ohio, declared useless that organization's efforts to influence congress to vote a larger standing army for the United States.

EARL OF DERBY'S visit to Cologne, Germany, will be utilized to determine what status and line of action of the British and American forces in the occupied territory this Winter in view of the measures of force the French are believed likely to adopt against Germany.

Health authorities of Manila, in their campaign to prevent contagious diseases and avoid the spread of epidemics, are proposing a plan whereby all cooks and house servants in Manila must report to health authorities for regular inspection and certification that they are free of disease.

Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state in Wilson's cabinet, has announced that his law partnership with the former president will terminate Dec. 31, at the expiration of their co-partnership agreement.

Threatened coal strike in the Indiana field was averted when members of the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' association voted to rescind their refusal to check off a special assessment from the miners' wages.

Navigation closed at Sault Ste. Marie on the Great Lakes on Dec. 18.

Representations have been made to the Chinese government by U. S. Minister Schurman in Peking in connection with the serious shooting and wounding by Chinese soldiers of Charles Coltman, an American merchant in Kalgan, a town northwest of Peking, while in an automobile with Samuel Sokobin, the American consul in Kalgan.

President Harding has been negotiating with the big powers abroad relative to limiting the construction of warships under 10,000 tons, which he is requested to do under a provision of the naval supply bill.

Investigation into labor conditions in West Virginia non-union coal producing areas, particularly in Logan county, has been asked of the United States coal commission by the United Mine Workers of America.

Captain Roald Amundsen, head of a polar expedition that left Seattle in June, visited Nome, Alaska last week.

A call for enough provender to serve 200,000 persons two days has gone out over Oklahoma. Governor-elect J. C. Walton, Democrat, has invited the world at large to his inaugural party, Jan. 10 and 11, at the state fair grounds in Oklahoma City.

Witnesses numbering 130 awaited call when the trial of five men charged with murder in connection with the Herrin, Ill. mine massacre began last week.

WHAT its sponsor characterizes as the most important movement for farmers ever inaugurated was launched in Washington last week with the assembling of the first national council of the Farmer's Marketing association. The program included a complete review of the cooperative marketing movement in America.

Adjutant General George H. Florence of Ohio has been placed in command of the Ohio National guard division with a rank of major general. Governor Davis made the appointment.

British parilament has been prorogued until Feb. 13. In a speech from the throne King George uttered "an earnest prayer that the creating of the Irish Free State may bring prosperity and concord to both Ireland and Britain."

Death sentences have been pronounced on Premier Stambulivisky, Minister of Interior Daskaloff and the president of the Bulgarian parliment by the council of Macedonian Communists which recently occupied Kustendil a few days.

Court of appeals in Columbus, O., has recognized the American Legion as the only-all inclusive soldier organization and has ordered turned over to the legion posts of the state the principal of the war chest fund involving $54,000.

Army receiving station at Columbus, known for many years as Columbus barracks, will be designated in the future as Fort Hayes in honor of Rutherford B. Hayes, 19th president of the United States. General Pershing signed the order effecting the change.

Secretary of State Hughes has summoned George Harvey, American ambassador to England, home to discuss European affairs. Reparations will be included in the discussion.

Both retail and wholesale food prices increased 2 per cent or more during November, say figures made public by the department of labor. There was a decrease of five per cent for the year ending Nov. 15.

Gabriel Narutowicz, first president of Poland, was assassinated last week while visiting an art exhibition. There had been continuous disturbances in Warsaw since the president was elected by the national assembly a short time ago.

American producers will sell America to the world with motion pictures, writes Will H. Hayes, commissioner, in a letter to the Christian Advocate requesting suggestions for active help in improving the service of the motion picture.

NEW KIND OF HEAT!
Does Away With Dirty Coal and Wood
No more fires to build—no more dirty heavy coal to carry—no more clouds of ashes to breathe or empty—no more heating problems—no more cold rooms in Winter—no more sickness from lack of quick fires in uncertain Fall and Spring—no more worries about coal shortages, poor quality or high prices since this Wonderful New Invention.
3 Times the Heat of Coal—at Turn of Valve
Here is the amazing new kind of heat that has ended forever the days of woman's back-breaking servitude to a hot, mussy stove or furnace! The wonderful invention of Mr. B. M. Oliver of St. Louis, the Oliver Oil-Gas Burner, in one minute, turns any coal or wood burner into a modern, up-to-date gas stove and gives 3 times the heat of coal by just turning a valve.
Cheaper Than Coal and Wood
Fits All Stoves
AGENTS
Use It 30 Days—FREE
Send for Big Offer
OLIVER OIL-GAS BURNER & MACHINE CO.
Oldest and Largest Manufacturer of Oil-Gas Burners in the World
2079-L OLIVER BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

World's Best Roofing at Factory Prices
"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money—get better quality and lasting satisfaction.
Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles
have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.
Free Roofing Book
LOW PRICED GARAGES
Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles.
THE EDWARDS MFG. CO. 1225-75 Pike St. Cincinnati, O.
FREE Samples & Roofing Book

FREE TRIAL
Cut out this ad and mail it to us, with your name and address (no money) and we will send you our FAMOUS KARNAK RAZOR by return mail, postpaid. You may use the razor for 30 days FREE; then if you like it pay us $1.85. If you don't like it return it. SEND NO MONEY.
MORE COMPANY, Dept. 472, St. Louis

Large Camera FREE
Genuine Eastman Kodak Film Pack Hawk Eye lens.
No trouble to sell. Send no money. Own a Genuine Eastman Camera.
BINGO CO. Dept. 589 BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

STOCKER AND FEEDING STEERS FOR SALE.
52 blacks, wt. 1080 lbs.; 8 Herefords, wt. 825 lbs.; 44 Shorthorns, 1,050 lbs.; Shorthorns, wt. shoats, wt. about 100 lbs. I have a few pure bred mares and stallions.
Harry I. Ball. Fairfield, Iowa

Cured His Rupture
I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 239J Marcellus avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

FREE TO Pile Sufferers
Don't Be Cut—Until You Try This New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time. Simply Chew up a Pleasant Tasting Tablet Occasionally and Rid Yourself of Piles.
Let Me Prove This Free
My internal method for the treatment and permanent relief of piles is the correct one. Thousands upon thousands of grateful letters testify to this, and I want you to try this method at my expense.
No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is chronic or acute, whether it is occasional or permanent, you should send for this free trial treatment.
No matter where you live—no matter what your age or occupation—if you are troubled with piles, my method will relieve you promptly.
I especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of ointments, salves and other local applications have failed.
I want you to realize that my method of treating piles is the one most dependable treatment.
This liberal offer of free treatment is too important for you to neglect a single day. Write now. Send no money. Simply mail the coupon—but do this now—TODAY.
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RURAL WELFARE
EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

ING STATE LAWS—
a Mix in Politics.

American voter is a queer He and she may want to clean in a state house and not stop think that to do this they should has a rule for the governor, the and the house to be of one the same party in politics.

West Virginia the state senate Republican, while the house of is Democratic. The gov is Republican. There may be trading and agreements made will do the folks a lot of good this mixture of men and politics. Ohio the governor will be a Democrat and both the senate and house will be Republican. Al there are movements on foot together and work out plans for the good of all. The laws for the Ohio legislature bloc in law strong and these again members are inclined to be to the new governor.

other states similar conditions Ohio legislative unusual. The John N. Pattison, was a The lieutenant governor Republican. The senate had Republicans and 18 Democrats independent. It took 19 to pass a bill. The house was Republican by a majority of two. Welfare editor was elected the of the senate. He had ample to watch the law-making.

a matter of comment that the of Ohio got more common laws from this election and they have ever had it was co-operation Each political party that it could not put any the other and everybody honest effort and

to be a cussed fool; devices human, a gin'l rule) born of woman."
James Russell Lowell.

ES OF RURAL POLICE—
You Oppose or Favor?

agitation about mounted state police. crimes committed by out high-power cars to es old-time condi

has 392 state police. West Virginia, 248; In 1921 New York banks, while and 15 postoffices does not have rural

bureaus resolutions in favor of protect the coun made that the value of recovered by this much great cost of these policemen. some of the duties of the state that would without this protection:

assigned to cover portion of the state and is small units working out stations, which are not per changed from time existing local condi never knows he will meet them.

duties of rural police consist of criminals. the highways, reporting department of highways any roads or bridges; enforc headlight laws: departments with such as enforcing epidemics for the of health; for the depart of commerce; the school laws for the department of education; the department of agri by enforcing the dog laws quarantines against diseased enforcing fish, game and sheriffs, constables, de and other local authorities in performance of their duties in beyond their control, threatened lynchings, similar crimes and the like, investigation of serious crimes in not provided with detectives. trucks, driven rapidly, break down the good roads and great loss to the state each

New York state troopers are a device called the lodometer, trucks right on the high which has almost stopped the

has a law limiting truck but has no means of en it.

S SHIPPING SHRINKAGE—
le Sam Talks on Cattle.

When a carload of cattle shrinks a ton or more in shipment to who the loss? The to this question depends who is the shipper and who the cattle while they make the

stock buyer of the neighbor may pay a price low enough farmer to cover this shipping The farmer and the shipper can afford to study the question of to ship at least loss in weight. shipper must take care of him in all deals he makes.

U. S. department of agricul has made valuable suggestions both the grower and to the ship of beef cattle as how to reduce of weight in sending cattle to Many of our Blade readers be interested in some of these and figures gathered.

preventing an excessive shrink in cattle, the kind and quantity feeds fed prior to shipping are, of extremely important; but the management of the cattle is equally important. An effort should be made handle the cattle so quietly that do not become excited or Driving should be done, if all possible, in the cool of the mornings or evenings. Feeds most likely to cause scours are oil meal, corn in various forms, clover alfalfa, cowpea hay and grass. is, therefore, advisable just prior shipping to reduce the amounts such feeds in the ration. It is de sirable to put the cattle on the cars fed, with as little moisture as possible. If cattle have been prop handled they should arrive in yards dry behind and ready for good fill of water.

Where cattle have been fattened on grain and grass it is advisable to place them in a dry lot a day or two before shipping and feed them all the timothy or prarie hay they will eat, with a greatly reduced grain ration.

Cattle which have been fattened in a dry lot on grain and leguminous hay should be changed to timothy or prairie hay at least 24 hours before shipments, and have their grain ration gradually reduced to not more than 50 per cent of the normal ration. A full grain ration should not be given after 12 hours before shipping. It is considered good practice by good cattlemen to substitute shelled oats for a portion of the grain ration. Sheaf oats should give satisfactory results if used as a substitute for both grain and hay. Where cattle have been fattened on silage, a nitrogenous concentrate and leguminous hay it is advisable, at least a day before shipping, to omit the nitrogenous concentrate. Feed all the timothy or prairie hay they will eat, and reduce the silage to about one-third of a full feed.

THE "HOBO" NEWS—
Printed by the Tramps.

We have before us a copy of the "Hobo News." It is a newspaper of the hoboes, by the hoboes and for the hoboes. It is the tramp paper. Full of odd and interesting thoughts on the "Other side of life." In many ways it reflects the unrest spirit that is dominant in the country today.

It gives the thoughts of men who think the world is against them and to large degree they are against the world. Thirty thousand homeless men can be found in Chicago in prosperous times and 70,000 in hard times.

A box car is often the home of a hobo. He trades his nickel for a cup of coffee and grabs a few crackers or crust of bread. Some sleep in a "Flop House" or "Scratch House," where for a dime or 15 cents he can lay on the floor in a warm room when cold weather has driven them off the benches in the park, docks and other loafing places.

There is a general tone running through this hobo paper against the rich. The editors seem to think that there is no such thing as a square deal for the poor man. In this they are mistaken, of course.

We only need to read this paper and get a glimpse of the wandering life of the vagabond and the tramp and the hobo to realize that the old farm home is a mighty good place to be, no matter how high taxes or how low the crop prices are.

The hobo is often known as bum. Bumming requires practice. Even college boys sometimes bum their way to a football game on a freight train. The bum tries to keep on good terms with train men.

WHAT IS FERTILIZER—
Two Letters in Same Mail.

Two letters came to us in the same mail. One from California, and the other from Tennessee. Both had reference to agricultural limestone.

The western letter stated that his state agricultural authorities did not want him to advertise limestone and sulphur as fertilizers for the soil. He asks what other states say about this.

The southern man says that quarrymen should not be allowed to sell dirty stone and screenings for agricultural purposes. He is strongly in favor of the use of pulverized limestone for the field and garden.

We do not know what the rule is in other states about the use of nonmetallic substances for fertilizer. Some of the soil experts are ready to say that the right kind of limestone is a plant food and helps to boost the crop.

AUTOMOBILE NEWS—
It's the Big Wagon Now.

Would you vote for a law to license all drivers of autos and trucks? What would you charge for such license? For what offenses would you revoke such licenses and for how long a time should the offender be refused a license to drive?

Would you limit the age of a person who asks for an auto license? If so, what age would be the youngest you would grant permits to drive?

Would you repeal or change a law that requires dimmers on autos? If so, what are your reasons for so doing? Do you believe that some of these dimmer laws were made to favor the manufacturers of dimmer devices?

Would you prefer to pay a flat license fee for your car or truck, instead of having a gasoline tax of one or two cents a gallon used by you?

What charge would you make against the big commercial busses that make good profits hauling passengers over public roads, which the taxpayer pays to construct and to maintain?

Would you vote for a law to compel all auto drivers to stop before crossing a railroad? Would you permit tractors with big lugs on the wheels to go over your roads and break the surface and do great damage? How would you regulate this tractor traffic and how would you punish it?

Do you believe that every auto and truck owner and driver ought to be compelled to give a bond or take out liability insurance, so that if he or she does damage or injury to persons or property, the persons who suffer therefrom can recover damages?

Do you know that the best safety device ever invented is a careful man? Do you believe that a man, woman or family is justified in going into debt for an auto when their home is not paid for, or rent is high? On the other hand, should poor folks be denied some of the joy-riding of life?

WE FORGET TOO SOON—
After Election Comes Sleep.

Just before election we get all wrought up about politics and parties. We make a noise. We say unkind things about the other party and about the other party who disagrees with us.

We are like Whitcomb Riley's boy who is "'Jes' as good as he can be 'jes' 'fore Christmas." After Christmas it is different. So with us. After election we go to sleep at the switch and let the same old crowd have hold of the levers of collecting and spending tax money.

Every town and township ought to hold a public welfare meeting at least once a month, every month in the year. It would be safety first. It would insure more service and value received for every tax dollar paid. It would make a better and more enlightened citizenship.

When we go to sleep after election we do exactly what the boss and tax spenders want us to do. We play their game and pay their fiddler. Why not change the program and take as much interest after the election as we do before? Do it now.

WATCH YOUR APPLES—
Value of the Spray.

Are your Winter apples keeping as they ought? If not, why not? Do you know that spraying is the best way to grow fruit that will keep and also mature and be marketable and eatable?

The worm that hatched from the egg in the blossom or bud, will get in its work when you pick the apple crop and store the apples. Hit the apple enemy with the spray mixture at the right time and take the time to do it when it ought to be done.

Here is some good advice from the Ohio experiment station at Wooster, O. Read it and save it. The Blade can make you money in the home and on the farm. Here it is:

Clean, healthy apples and other fruits from thoroughly sprayed trees, keep best in Winter storage, according to A. D. Selby, botanist of the Ohio agricultural experiment station.

"We sometimes fail to realize that the life of the apple does not end when the fruit is picked from the tree. Though the life processes are much slowed down they do not entirely cease, hence the fruit in storage is subject to disease attacks quite as truly as while growing upon the tree. In fact the lowered vitality increase the susceptibility of the stored fruit to fungous injury.

"Fruit from trees which have been thoroughly sprayed keeps better because it is clean and healthy and it is disinfected by the covering of spray. Careful handling is a prime necessity for good keeping. Most of the soft rot fungi can enter the apple only through a break in the skin. Sound, well-sprayed fruit stored in a clean place at a low temperature is quite sure to keep well."

WOLF AND BUMBLE BEE—
Rattle Snake and Hornet.

"Where once the wolf was a bandit and the bumble bee built its nest, and the rattle snake loaded its deadly fangs with poisons and the hornet roamed at will, there now blooms a garden and a pot of gold."

Thus spoke on old man to Rural Welfare editor. He was telling us of his more than half a century of toil and task as a farmer who had cleared land and made the swamp and and forest into fields and homes.

What a mighty race of men and women it took to fight this gigantic battle of the wilderness. But they fought and they won a victory of the ages at low wages.

These remnants of our country's pioneers are passing on. After a while no one will live to tell the tale by word of mouth. Wolf and rattle snake are retreating year by year. From many old-time haunts they have vanished.

The bumble bee and hornet tribe are growing less and less in many parts. The waste land is giving forth a harvest and a reward for seed and toil. Let us pay tribute to the old-timers who wielded axe and saw, maul and wedge, fork and hoe. They were lords and ladies of the wild frontier life, where danger had no terror and the faith of our fathers in God had full sway.

ONE WOMAN SENATOR—
Sat in Senate One Day.

Mrs. Rebecca L. Felton was a United States senator for one day. She is known as "Georgia's Grand Old Lady." She is 87 years old and still young. To be sworn in as a senator is the second highest honor this country can bestow upon any citizen.

Tom Watson, Georgia senator, died in office. The governor of Georgia appointed Mrs. Felton to serve until her successor was elected. She drew salary as a senator, while congress was adjourned during the campaign.

President Harding called an extra session of congress to pass a ship subsidy bill. Mrs. Felton appeared to claim her seat, although a man had been elected to take her place. This man was a wise bird. He did not appear the first day or the second to claim his seat.

Mrs. Felton is a power in politics in the "Cracker" state. This man let her have the honor of sitting in a senate seat for one day. He made sure of his re-election by doing so. He made a lot of votes by waiting.

Mrs. Felton has been working for woman suffrage for 50 years. In politics she is quite independent, although leaning toward the Democrats. She says the Democrats depend too much upon sentiment and tradition and not enough upon common sense.

AT M'KINLEY'S TOMB—
Ohio Fair Boys Pay Tribute.

At the tomb of William McKinley in Canton, Ohio. The tomb,a mighty and majestic structure. Magnificent in outline. Beautiful in architecture. A worthy memorial to a splendid man of the people.

Rural Welfare editor is president of the Ohio fair boys. This is an organization of nearly 100 fairs. The total membership of persons interested is several thousand. Annually a meeting is held in some city of the Buckeye state.

This year, November, 1922, the convention was held in Canton. During the convention a recess was declared and the delegates were taken to the tomb of the ex-president. The approach to this tomb is picturesque. Little lakes and lagoons greet you. The landscape artist has used a master hand to beautify the picture.

Climbing great flights of broad stairways we reach the tomb level. The great doors have been opened. Inside on a lofty pedestal, rest the coffins of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. A solemn stillness prevails within the portals of the mansion of the dead.

We had a brief program. Dr. Manchester, who preached McKinley's funeral, gave the invocation. Forty young folks sang "America" and "Lead Kindly Light." Brief remarks were made by an eloquent speaker from Cincinnati, Mr. Cooper. We spoke of some of the virtues of the dead president.

Long will be remembered the impressive scene and program by those who were present. As men and women left the tomb there was a hushed silence and reverence permeating the entire crowd. The neighbors and friends of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley have only kindly words of praise.

As we stood in the presence of the martyred dead the awfulness of that dastardly crime committed on the grounds of the Buffalo exposition, came like a flood upon us. How could the assassin strike down such a man in the very prime of his usefulness? What motive could move a human being to such a cowardly act?

This great and stately tomb was constructed largely by funds raised by school children throughout the nation. There is an endowment fund from which the interest is used to maintain the grounds and the structure.

The fair boys held their convention in McKinley school building, which is one of the most splendid edifices in the United States. It cost several million dollars and is equipped with every convenience. It is a mighty temple erected in the cause of education of our youth.

Across the street and facing this magnificent school house, is the McKinley home which he left to go to the White House. On the front porch of this home McKinley made his famous "front porch" campaign. To this spot came hundreds of thousands of people from every part of this nation.

This home is now owned by the Catholic church and is part of a large hospital. The home itself is used by Catholic sisters and nurses. Canton can well be proud of the citizen who made the city famous around the world.

BIG CORN STATES—
Iowa Leads Procession.

How many Blade readers could have named the 10 leading corn producing states in the United States? This great cereal crop is not appreciated by many of our citizens.

This corn crop, if loaded on wagons with teams, woul dreach several times around the world if lined up in a procession. Here is a news item which we clip for our readers:

The 10 leading corn states this year, with their estimated production, are as follows:

Iowa	455,535,000	bushels
Illinois	308,665,000	"
Nebraska	178,054,000	"
Indiana	176,305,000	"
Missouri	171,477,000	"
Ohio	156,117,000	"
Texas	123,200,000	"
South Dakota	117,276,000	"
Minnesota	112,068,000	"
Kansas	103,174,000	"

HERE ARE EIGHT RULES—
How to Keep Clean Eggs.

Are dirty eggs as marketable as clean eggs? They should not be. Egg buyers say that one-third the eggs they buy are dirty. They have to make the price they pay low enough to cover the cost of cleaning the eggs.

The old hen hands her eggs out clean and bright. She is a tidy old girl and takes pride in her business. Give her half a chance and she will prove a good housekeeper.

Every farmer ought to have as much pride in him as the old hen has in her. If the hen hands a clean egg to the farmer or poultryman he ought to keep it clean and put it on the market in a clean dress.

A state university hands out the following eight rules to help secure clean eggs for the market. These rules are not hard to keep. If followed they may induce the hen crowd to hand out a few more eggs also.

Here are the rules:

1—Keep hens housed until 3 in the afternoon when the ground is soft. Gather the eggs when the flock is turned out.

2—Have at least one nest for each six hens. Keep plenty of straw in the nests.

3—Have a good litter of straw on the floor. Hens wipe their feet if they have a "door-mat" to scratch in.

4—Gather the eggs at 10 in the morning to prevent tramping through the day.

5—Keep the dropping boards clean and nail chicken wire under the roosts so that the hens cannot get on the dropping boards.

6—Wash dirty eggs every day and then market them as soon as possible. Washed eggs should be sold for immediate consumption.

7—Store eggs in a cool, moist place free from mustiness or odor. A clean cellar is generally satisfactory.

8—Avoid handling eggs unnecessarily. Keep them covered. Don't move them from a cool room to a warm one, as this causes them to sweat and injures them.

TAX EXEMPT BONDS—
May Start New Party.

Tax burden heavy. Bond debts pile up. Poor man pay taxes. Rich man dodges taxes. What is the cure?

This wail and tale of woe was handed to us by a school teacher who asked what should be done. Many teachers fear that the tax rate will get so high on account of interest on our debts that the wage of teachers will be decreased.

Another party to whom we talked says that a new political party may be born to do radical things, and that one of the first things it will propose will be to make bond holders pay taxes, no matter if the present law does exempt them.

Argument is made that those who could best afford to pay tax pay the least, while those least able to pay must pay the most. Talk it over and see what your neighbors think about these matters. Do it now.

NO TAX ON FORESTS—
Excuse for Saving Trees.

In some states the need of trees is becoming so alarming that the proposal is being made that timber lands be exempted from taxation.

Then comes the kicker and says that such lands are usually owned by rich folks who do not live on such timber lands, but are snugly nested in a fine city home.

This objection might be overcome by making the law exempt a limited number of acres of woodland from taxation for each owner. One of the big needs of this country today is more trees. Plant them plenty. Cut out a few auto joyrides and gasoline jags and plant trees.

GAME LAWS OF 1922—
Free for the Asking.

Rural Welfare editor has just received a copy of the game laws for 1922. This book is sent out by the United States department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Lt may be had for the asking direct or upon requst of your congressman or United States senators.

This book gives the game laws of all the states and also the laws made by congress to govern the protection of wild game and the hunting seasons. It is a good reference book, with many interesting items.

Blade readers should take all of these good things they can get for nothing or for the asking. Do it now.

BANDIT ESCAPES 200-YEAR TERM

Cuban Robber Who Retired With Fortune, Cheered During Trial.

With sentences totaling 200 years in prison hanging over his head and 250 troops and rural guards at his heels, Ramon Arroyito, Cuba's modern Jesse James, is still at large.

His latest feat of escaping jail at Matanzas through a hole blown in the thick walls at midday has again made him a popular hero and added to the difficulties of the authorities, for they claim nobody will help them follow his trail.

Arroyito took to the high road about three years ago and, if the holdups, kidnapings and other unlawful acts attributed to him are well founded, he operated in every part of the island before he went into retirement after two years of hectic endeavor and with a fortune variously estimated at from $50,000 to $200,000. But last Spring, while very prosaically traveling from Matanzas to a nearby village to attend a cock fight, he was captured by two rural guards, acting as a train escort, who held him first for carrying arms without a license, but loaded him with chains when they discovered he was the notorious outlaw.

Brought to Havana, Arroyito was greeted by thousands at the railway station and his trip to the city jail resembled a triumphal procession. While being tried and convicted on numerous counts, he perfected his plans for breaking loose from jail and only the accidental presence of a mounted policeman on the harbor side of the jail prevented a clean getaway three months ago.

His escape from the Matanzas jail, where he was lodged to await trial for kidnaping, is credited to a former pal, Julio Ramirez, whom Arroyito once rescued from jail at Jaruco by holding up the warden and turnkeys single handed in broad day light.

HARDING LAUDS RED CROSS WORK

Further Call for Efforts Predicted; Officers Are Re-elected.

High praise for the American Red Cross was voiced by President Harding in opening the annual meeting of the general board of the organization.

"Not only is the government giving of its influence and its power in the protection of human rights and human interests everywhere in the world," he said, "but this fine exponent of American influence and power and capacity to serve is giving the best that is in it for the relief of human beings in distress wherever in the world there is call. You have done a fine work and you will be called upon to do more."

Other speakers were Vice President Coolidge, Robert W. Deforest of New York, vice president of the society, who presided; John Barton Payne, national chairman, and Miss Mabel T. Boardman, secretary since its incorporation by congress. Officers were unanimously re-elected and at a meeting of the central committee a resolution was adopted approving the organization's present program. The committee's declaration called for priority in carrying out the program for needs of disabled ex-service men and preparedness for disaster relief.

Mrs. Henry P. Davieson of Locust Valley, N. Y., widow of the chairman of the Red Cross war council, was elected to succeed her husband as a member of the board at the annual meeting of the incorporators.

URGES QUALITY TEST OF ALIEN

Rep. Cable of Lima Writes Immigration Bill to Bar Illiterates.

"Immigration to the United States must not be based on numbers but on quality, and quality can be best determined by an intelligence test."

This is the conviction of Congressman John L. Cable of Lima, strengthened by a recent personal inspection of conditions at Ellis Island, the immigration gate to the United States.

Cable's conclusions are being incorporated in an intelligence test immigration bill soon to be offered in the house as a substitute for the present three per cent measure which was adopted in an emergency to check the post-war immigration tide from Europe.

Cable found that the intelligence test, which was employed successfully in the United States army during the World war is now being applied to a very limited extent by the United States Public Health Service at Ellis Island. His observation of its working convinced him that it could be developed and extended into an effective selective system.

"This test is not a theory; neither is it a new proposition," said Cable in reporting his findings to the house. "It was used by our army in the recent war. Robert M. Yerkes, lieutenant colonel in the army, and one of the world's foremost psychologists, had charge of these examinations. They were given to our soldiers to determine their qualifications for various duties during the World war. The results were accurate and in agreement with the experiences of the officers. Thus the men were placed in positions where they were best qualified to serve. The tests were given to soldiers in groups anl consumed not to exceed an hour or two of time."

Manganese steel, with its extraordinary ductibility and non-magnetic qualities, was found unexpectedly while its discoverer was trying to make a hard steel for other purposes.

Great News From the Near East

The International Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 24 Is "The Birth of Jesus"—Luke 2:-20.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

CABLEGRAMS and wireless messages from and about the Near East have been filled with gloom. The outlook there is dark for the whole world.

The two great nations of North America have scarcely awakened to the grave significance of it all; our interest is chiefly confined to doles for perennial victims of disaster and atrocities. There is a greater meaning to post-war events in Bible lands than we have yet grasped. It was in the Near East that the unity of the Allies was wrecked. It is there that the world-dominance of the Allies is challenged and threatened. It is there also that another and worse World war may arise. "Near East" and "Bible Lands" are practically interchangeable terms; so for peculiar reasons Christians should especially seek to follow developments there.

One curious mistake all the press correspondents in the Near East and commentators upon events there, seem to be making. They assume that the outcome is in the hands of the Allies, and that if only they can get together, especially Great Britain and France, all may yet be well; for the will of the "Great Powers" will then be imposed upon the Turks as it was before the war. These writers strangely overlook the manifest fact that the last word, politically speaking, upon present Near Eastern conditions is not with Europe, but with Asia. The Turk, the Arab, the Syrian, the Kurd, the Russian, are opposing the bulk of their popular opposition to the allied program. Apparently—and these are ominous words—the day has passed when Europe spoke and Asia obeyed.

Great Powers and a Greater.

Because spiritual forces lie back of the phenomenon, it is here recorded that the final word of authority in international affairs seems either to have passed or be manifestly passing from European officialdom to popular movements. What occurred recently in Italy, when the Fascisti assumed the reins of government overnight, is taking place less dramatically in the whole wide area of Old World affairs. "Vox Populi" is speaking the last word; and we know that not always is "Vox Populi, Vox Dei."

If the "Great Powers," who have decided the fate of the world politically for a century or more, are no longer in control, what then? Simply this — and this is our clear Christmas affirmation, and our good news from the Near East—a Greater Power than the "Great Powers" seems to have taken control. Because impenitent European diplomacy has been recreant to righteousness, justice and brotherliness, the scepter has been removed from its hand, even while we looked. Now God has asserted Himself. He has this year caused civilization to repeat, after the shepherds, "Come, let us go now even unto Bethlehem." With all eyes concentrated upon the land of the Manger, the Lord has suddenly made clear the impotence of human might and human wisdom.

Even as the airplanes, by use of a new smoke device, have been writing messages on the sky, so recent events have been inscribing upon the horizon, in unmistakable letters, the message that there is positively no other way left for world safety or peace or welfare, except the Christmas way announced at Bethlehem. War has failed; statescraft has failed; international conferences have failed; jealousy, fear, rivalry, intrigue and hate have failed; there is nothing remaining to be tried except God's way of good will and righteousness and the sway of Christ.

Looking Into the Deeps.

Consider closely the conditions. That which is the weakness of the "Great Powers" in the present crisis is the strength of the Greater Power. European governments are not sure that their people, and their soldiers in particular, will follow them in decisions they may make concerning foreign affairs. Every European government of importance has its own unwritten tale of mutinies since the armistice that troubles the dreams of the foreign office. Just as the British public served notice upon the cabinet which it shortly afterward overthrew, that it would not support a war in the Near East, so also have the other powers been likewise admonished by popular expressions. In other words, the mind of the people everywhere is against war and militarism and imperialism. And the mind of the masses is apparently today beyond the control of governments. That has been the weakness of the plenipotentiaries who have sat in council at Lausanne.

On the other hand, the strength of what we may call the program of the Supreme Command lies in the truth that God's will is directed to the reason and to the heart of the people, as individuals. It is by a change of the minds of men that God makes the world over. The Christmas way is offered, not to foreign offices, but to everyday men and women. Bishop Brooks caught this truth in his deathless carol:

"How silently, how silently,
The wondrous gift is given!
So God imparts to human hearts
The blessings of His heaven.
No ear may hear His coming,
But in this world of sin,
Where meek souls will receive Him still,
The dear Christ enters in."

The path to peace runs through human hearts. A new will in people is the only way to a new world. Having tarried, oh so foolishly, to try every other possible way, we now turn back to the one method which holds promise of success, the plan proposed in the coming of Christ. A new attitude on the part of men and women, consequent upon a new Mastery of their wills and lives, will put an end to war and bring in the promised day of brotherhood.

Ahead of the Cablegrams.

Energetic and wise correspondents have been cabling many and courious diplomatic expedients for bringing peace to the Near East and so to the world. All have been based upon the outworn methods of statescraft, which have been responsible for the cataclysm that has overtaken us. Meanwhile the real remedy for the world-sickness that has blighted our time comes not by cable or by wireless, but by the celestial route. It was sung by the angel choir to an audience of simple shepherds on Holy Night—"Peace on earth among men of good will."

The Christmas message is the most up-to-date and practical word for the present hour. There is no other way of peace than that which the Christ Child brought. A new spirit of good will, and a new acceptance of the sovereignty of Christ are the only possible solution of our critical problem.

This year, as never before, Christmas enters the realm of practical statesmanship. The angels were wiser than the diplomats; and their wisdom must prevail. In all the chancelleries of earth there is no project so workable as that which first came to man at Christmas.

Better Than Politics.

Of late many clergymen have shown a marked tendency to "go into politics." They seem restive under their purely spiritual mission. Misled by a few men in conspicous place they have gone in rather energetically for the enterprise of instructing the government. Recently there has been a strangely uninformed and illogical "drive" upon national officials to declare war against the Turk. There is much to be said upon this point; but in this place I seek only to point the great truth that in the hands of the preachers of the Gospel is a power vaster than that of legislatures, parliaments or cabinets. For this very tragedy which confronts us in the Near East the man of God has the master word.

His it is, along with all Bible teachers, to cry aloud just now, so that all men may hear and understand, that this war-weary world can get peace only in God's way; and that the good will which has of late been so conspicuously lacking in the relations of nations and peoples can be supplied only as the Christmas gift of the Father of us all. What Christmas holds is what the world needs—and it is the clear task of Christmas to say so urgently, so befits the present emergency.

Then we may learn that while the Christmas land holds today the greatest possibilities of world discord, it also holds the only program of peace that has been left untried.

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BUYS TAPESTRIES OF HOHENZOLLERNS

Four Gobelin tapestries, once owned by a sister of the former kaiser, have been procured by Herman A. Metz of New York.

A rare table, gift to Emperor Frederick by the Empress of China, has also been added to the Metz collection. The tapestries measure seven by eight feet. They were once a gift from Emperor Frederick to Napoleon III. Metz bought them recently in Germany for a fraction of their real value.

JAPAN AND CHINA INCREASING TRADE

Japan's trade with China shows a fairly steady expansion. Exports to that country including Manchuria, during October totalled 26,941,000 yen, an increase of 1,636,000 yen over October, 1921, while imports from China were 11,604,000 yen or 914,000 yen less than the same month last year.

For the first 10 months of the year Japan's exports to China totalled 269,000,000 yen and imports 137,000,000 yen.

REVIEWS ORIGIN OF MAIL CARS

Former Letter Flinger Has Interesting Data on Father's Innovation.

Believing that "the railway mail service is the backbone of the postoffice department," it remained for the late George B. Armstrong of Chicago, known as the "founder of the railway mail service," to conceive the idea and put into practical use, what he called "postoffices on wheels," says his son, J. J. Armstrong, prominent traffic engineer, living in Chicago.

"It was during the strenuous days of the Civil war, when my father was assistant postmaster of Chicago and when hundreds of pouches of mail came into the office to be sorted and dispatched," said the son, "that he conceived the idea of eliminating this central office delay, by having experts on mail cars sort the mail and route it by the nearest and most direct way.

"Soldiers at the front were clamoring for mail. The folk back home were anxious to hear from relatives and friends in the army, with delay after delay caused by congestion at the central office. In 1864, after three letters had been written outlining his plan, Postmaster General Montgomery Blair gave my father permission to equip a baggage car, as he saw fit, and try out the idea.

"Accordingly, on the Chicago and Northwestern, between Chicago and Clinton, Iowa, the first mail car, with distributing racks, manned by experts, was inaugurated with the advantages of the system so immediately apparent that the railway mail system soon extended to all the leading railways. As a result, needless time and delay have been eliminated and all mail is forwarded the quickest way."

U. S. MINERAL WEALTH FIXED

Geological Survey Lists Coal, Oil, Phosphate Stores in Ground.

Work of the geological survey during the last year in examining government lands has resulted in leaving now classified and reserved 65,000,000 acres of coal lands; 6,500,000 acres of petroleum lands; 4,100,000 acres of oil shale, and 2,700,000 acres containing phosphates suitable for fertilizer manufacture. This summary of activities was given in the survey's annual report.

Dealing with the mineral resources contained in the government's land holdings is but one branch of the scientific investigation work performed by the survey, and its engineers and calculators also have turned out topographic maps covering 13,544 square miles of the country's surface, showing exact contours of the land, and stream flow investigations which entailed 11,000 measurements in rivers in 31 states.

Spectacles Free ON TEN DAYS TRIAL
With "Zylo Shell" Rims

Send No Money
When You Answer This Advertisement

Dear Friend:

I believe I have a spectacle better than any I have ever handled before and I would like every reader of this paper to try a pair. The lenses are guaranteed to be perfect. They are ground of the same crystal as the most expensive glasses are made of, and by the same manufacturers. I want you to take particular notice of this latest style frame which is 10K Gold Filled and has ZYLO SHELL RIMS around the glasses which gives them a most beautiful appearance and prevents a great deal of breakage.

They Will Help You to See Perfectly

Through these glasses of mine you will be able to read fine print easily at reading distance. You will not have to hold your reading at arm's length or even farther off to read the fine print, as you may be doing now, and thereby straining your eyes. They will fit you for any close work if that is what you want them for, or to look way off in the distance, whichever you prefer, so that you can easily recognize a friend even at a good distance away. They will help you to see plainly to file your saw or to sight your gun perfectly if you go hunting. I claim they are perfect in vision and the most comfortable to wear, that is why we call them Perfect Vision Zylo Shell Rim Comfort Spectacles.

I Don't Want You to Take My Word For It. Try Them Out For Yourself. You Have Nothing to Lose.

I want to send you a pair of these Perfect Vision Zylo Shell Rim Comfort Spectacles on one condition only, that you are to try them out thoroughly for ten days and only keep them if they fit you perfectly. If, however, you are not fully convinced after you have given them a proper test that they are a perfect fit and are perfectly comfortable to wear you are to return them to us without a cent of pay and you will owe us nothing for this Free Trial. Can anything be fairer? Fill out the below coupon at once and let me send you these glasses including a Spring Back Pocket Book Spectacle Case by return mail.

Cut Out the Coupon on This Line

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

I herewith enclose this coupon, which entitles me, by return mail, to a pair of your Gold-filled Zylo Shell Rim Perfect-Vision Comfort Spectacles, complete, in a fine Spring Back Pocketbook Spectacle Case, without any cost to me, so I can try them out for fully ten days. If I like the glasses and keep them, I am to pay you $3.85 only—no more and no less. But if, for any reason whatever, I don't wish to keep them I will return the spectacles to you without paying you a cent for them. With this understanding I mail you this coupon.

Don't fail to answer the following questions:

How old are you?............How many years have you used glasses?............

Name ....

Post Office............

Rural Route............Box No. ....State ....

Street No. ....

TOLEDO BLADE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.........75c

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Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1922

One trouble with the world is that so many people have gone back on civilization.

Political opinions ought to have time to jell before they are enacted into law.

Bobbed hair is disappearing. Fashion is the greatest hair restorer in the world.

One paper says President Harding's message was colorless. Probably wanted him to wave a red flag.

Lima Beane says the horse may go but the flivver can never be corned beef.

There is good reason to question the assumption of the fellows who seem to think they are a darned sight smarter than the founders of the republic.

Perhaps it might help conditions if we were to have a Live and Let Live Week.

Christ's teachings are too old-fashioned for many. Furthermore, as some captains of industry seem to think, Christ wasn't much of a success because he didn't get rich.

No law should be modified upon the request of those who violate it. Good citizenship should count in such matters. The thief would consider it bad taste to ask for the repeal of the law against theft.

Henry Ford's greatest advertising triumph was in inventing a machine that can't be disguised.

Christmas would never come if it had to wait for everybody to get ready for it.

Time and tide do not wait for the fellow who throws the alarm clock out of the window.

"Wealth maketh many friends," Solomon is alleged to have said, "but the poor is separated from his neighbor." Nevertheless the poor are mighty good friends to the poor.

It is not expected that the President's prescription for the national ailment will please everybody. Some imagine the pain is in one place and some in another.

Another danger faces the President. If he doesn't quit saving the nation so much money his political enemies will set him down as a skinflint.

We frequently hear talk of the length of a kiss but nothing about the proper breadth.

Japan is fulfilling her promises. Shantung goes back to China, and in time other evils of the Versailles treaty will have been repaired through the influence of American diplomacy.

If keeping our soldiers out of Europe is isolation, then isolation is a beautiful thing for this country.

Brains are more desirable than beauty because they last longer.

About the time we begin saving for a rainy day the weather bureau predicts showers.

In Ireland they are celebrating the end of the 750-year fight with the English by fighting the Irish.

Clemenceau pays magnificent tribute to the American hen by eating five eggs for breakfast and eight for supper.

To young people 40 is old age.

The attic makes a good storage place for many of the things we thought we couldn't get along without.

Probably the reason Fashion has never decreed nose rings for ladies is on account of bad colds.

Getting up in the morning is a day's work.

There are many old-fashioned women in this country who are still living with the first husband.

The law against bigamy is man's greatest moral protection.

Even if it ever does come to a case of the husband having to do the cooking and housework the wife will still have to be mother of the children, if any.

A Texas preacher wants to abolish "damn." He is too late. That should have been done before so manp people adopted it as a household word.

Wisconsin has a total vote of 1,527,000. The total vote cast for United States senator in November was 470,436, of which Senator La Follette received a big majority. But had every vote cast been for him this gentleman who is making a parade of his views in Washington would still be a senator by default.

Soviet Russia is beginning to realize that she made a mistake by throwing the brains of the country overboard and keeping the ballast.

People who find fault with the world couldn't make one like it in six days.

Grandmother smoked. She smoked a pipe, but she didn't put her feet on the library table.

There is no reason why Henry Ford shouldn't soon become the world's richest man, if he isn't that now. He doesn't let any of it get away.

Adding ten years to human life is all right in a way. But wouldn't it give more general satisfaction if the extra ten years could be sandwiched in between 20 and 40?

Since the November election frequent references have been made to Mr. Wilson's physical improvement. One more treatment might bring about a permanent cure.

The Farmer's Woes

The prices the farmer obtained for his products this year were far too low in proportion to the prices he had to pay for his necessities. Had the relationship between the two sets of prices been the same as they were before the war this would have been a prosperous year for American agriculture.

Secretary Wallace mentions these causes for the abnormal relationship:

Overproduction of many farm crops.

High freight rates.

Maintenance of industrial wages at near war time levels.

Economic depression and depreciated currency in European countries.

Interference with the efficient functioning of necessary industries.

Unreasonably high costs of distribution of some farm products.

For two years now political spokesmen for agriculture have demanded that Uncle Sam provide the cure for the farmer's economic ills. Yet of the six basic troubles listed by Secretary Wallace how many could be dealt with successfully by legislation? Not over-planting and the bounty of soil and sun and rain. Not the high wages of the factories. Not turmoil in Europe and the inevitable reaction of inflated currency.

The railroads are in identically the same situation as the farmers. They have to pay wages far above the prewar levels. They have to pay the present prices for materials, not those prevailing before 1914. Senator Capper believes that the railroads should not be permitted to earn the 5¾ per cent upon their investments which was considered a fair return when the transportation act was framed. He would lower the earnings or knock them out altogether. The danger involved is transportation collapse. It may be doubted if farmers want lower freights at the cost of the decay of a vital service.

"Interference with the efficient functioning of necessary industries" refers, of course, to the coal and railway shopmen's strikes. In one case, legislation is sought to prevent future trouble. In the other, legislation in force is exceedingly disliked and the attempt will be made at the next congress to knock it out.

How much the government can do to remedy the excesssive costs of distribution of farm products is a matter of guessing. Marketing schemes, in practice have been devised quite independently of the lawmakers except so far as the antitrust laws have been waived as affecting agriculture. Certainly the success of these methods does not encourage the idea that Uncle Sam's fatherly offices are needful in the case.

Two years of the Washington tinkering with farm problems tend to convince us that labor of this sort is entirely lost. The farmer, we believe, is better off without it.

Pretended Conservation

Someone in Washington, of course a bureaucrat, has seen a chance to utilize the migratory bird law as a means of raising revenue. He has persuaded the senate to pass a law requiring that hunters of wild ducks and geese shall take out licenses, each to cost $1 and to be obtained from postmasters.

The bill has been attacked as another federal encroachment. It is worse than that. It is a pernicious measure adding to the catalogue of fussy responsibilities of the general government. It is a tax measure disguised as one of conservation. We cannot but believe that it was born in one of those Washington bureaus which is forever assuming that the citizenry of the United States is composed of children, easy marks and tomfools, needing by turn a fatherly guardianship and a mechanism for taking its money away from it.

The migratory bird law is very well respected in nearly every state of the country. Spring wild fowl shooting has virtually ceased. A generation of young people is growing up which is passionately interested in protecting the birds. The birds have increased enormously since the law was passed, which is evidence enough that the statute is almost universally obeyed.

There is no need at all of a law warranted to reduce the number of hunters. There is no need of picking the pockets of the hunters under the pretense of checking the killing of game. If the senate is interested in establishing a new source of revenue let it frame a tax bill pure and simple and call it that without deceit.

Subsidies and Subsidies

The British government has subsidized three air lines. One maintains service between London and Paris. A second operates between London and Amsterdam. The third line does duty between London and Cologne.

The difference between this subsidy and the subsidy under heated discussion in Washington is simply one of form of transportation.

England sees the marvelous possibilities of aerial navigation and makes no bones about encouraging it with public grants. The subsidies work both toward promoting mechancal invention and checking cutthroat competition. The Air Ministry, having control over the treasury allowances to the aerial corporations, can put a damper upon these companies when, in their eagerness for business, they resort to destructive practices.

The United States built up a great merchant marine during the war. It is highly essential that it be saved from decay. The first thing to be done is to balance the heavy costs of American construction and operation against the low costs of foreign competitors. A subsidy would do this. Alternative proposals involve lowering the standards of American wages, cheaping and coarsening the food for seamen, lengthening hours of work. We should no more hesitate in the matter of voting a subsidy than Great Britain has hesitated in lending support to aerial transport. What stands in the way is an old political objection to ship subsidies, created in part by narrow-minded politicians living in interior sections of the country, in part by the lobbyists of alien steamship concerns.

"We are opposed to subsidies in principle," say those who are fighting the ship subisdy bills. But they are not. They have worked for and voted for subsidies for highways. They have gone to extreme lengths to obtain subsidies for inland waterways affecting their sections. If you will look into the matter you will find that around election a great deal of printed material, intended to support the candidacies of congressmen, goes out of Washington at no cost to the candidates. The thing is a subsidy in a really evil and corrupt aspect.

Our merchant marine, built at vast sacrifices, ought to be worth salvaging just as much as the British air service, in the eyes of Englishmen, is worth helping along.

Our Biggest Problem

"I know of no problem exceeding in importance this one of transportation. In our complex and interdependent modern life transportation is essential to our very existence."—From the President's message.

Before the railroads were built and in the early years of their building, most of the communities of the United States were self-sufficing. Which is to say that they supplied themselves, in very large part, with their own necessities—raising and grinding the grain they consumed, producing their requirements of wool and weaving it into clothes, building their homes from material at hand. Trade, of course, existed between widely separated districts. But it was never absolutely needed for the maintenance of life.

As the railroads developed, the industrial scheme changed. In time, it changed so much that one agricultural section could, for example, devote itself to raising cotton without regard to other crops, another section, to wheat, a third, to fruits. The great manufacturing centers were made possible by this railroad development, which was also responsible for the growth of such seaport cities as New York and Boston, Norfolk and Galveston, San Francisco and Seattle. We came to live by mutual dependence among sections and states and cities. We were far removed from that condition in which, say, the settlers of the Illinois prairies lived—compelled for years to produce nearly everything they consumed because transportation was virtually suspended through Spring, Summer and Autumn until in Winter the frost hardened the ground.

Our generation has taken the railroads for granted as we have the air we breathed. We undertook, without vision or understanding of the importance of the problem, to legislate about railroads much as we open a window to obtain fresh air. Everyone assumed to know just exactly what should be done, believing the knowledge to be born in us. The results have been unhappy. Transportation has not been considered as a whole. Railroads were forbidden to carry on their business except upon rails. Competition was promoted where co-operation was advisable. Every state regulated and taxed, fixed rates and gave orders about speed, commanded reports and adjusted service, and ignored whatever other states did and, so far as it could, whatever the federal government directed the railroad to do. And while all this tinkering went on and these embarrassments were blindly enacted, the freight movement increased 250 per cent.

If we are not to go back to the state of things in which communities shall be as self-sufficing as a remote Russian village is now we will have to revise entirely the outlook toward the railroads. They must be dealt with as part of the whole problem of transportation, connected with that by water and highway and, perhaps, soon with that by air. They must be reduced to fewer systems, lines working with lines, rather than endeavoring to destroy one another. It must be made possible for them to obtain their necessary capital without difficulty or excessive costs. And, particularly, no single group—whether labor or financiers or farmers—must longer be encouraged in the notion that railroads are to be conducted for its benefit alone.

Making the Mark Worthless

In the financial market the other day the pound sterling advanced to $4.56¾, an advance of more than ten cents since Nov. 16. Dutch exchange nearly reached parity. Swedish exchange rose to its highest point in years. The French franc and the Italian lire both made advances. But the German mark stayed close to the point where but a breath would make it worth nothing. In about six weeks, the paper circulation of Germany has been doubled. As the printing presses turn out this money, the money becomes less valuable, the domestic industrial situation is made more dangerous and it grows increasingly harder for Germany to do business with other countries.

INCREASING FRENCH BABY CROP

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Carpenter's World Travels.

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THE ghost that frightens all France is a baby. Its first name is Hans, and it is marked "Made in Germany." There are more babies born over the Rhine every year than in this land of the Seine, and five times more births than deaths.

Moreover, the French birth rate is dropping. In the days of Napoleon the number was four to the family. It is now two or less, and the million and a half young men killed in the war will make the babies still fewer. As it is now, there are nearly 2,000,000 families which have no children at all, 3,000,000 which have only one child, and 2,500,000 each of which has but two children. The population of Germany is increasing five times as fast. In 1872 France had about 36,000,000 people, and in the 50 years since then she has gained only 4,000,000, while Germany, starting with the population France has at present, has made a gain of 15,000,000 souls, and that in spite of her great emigration to America and other parts of the world.

In the first half of last year the births in France numbered only a little over 400,000, as against 1,000,000 for the year 1865. For a long time the natural increase of the Germans has been more than 1,000,000 per annum. You may remember that General von Moltke once said that the Germans gained a battle every year over the French by the annual addition to their population of 1,000,000 souls. A member of the French Institute said not long ago that France is losing four army corps every 15 years.

Saving the Babies.

These facts have stirred up the French government, the captains of industry, the intellectuals, and even the peasants. Everyone over here is now planning new ways for saving the babies and increasing the crop. Within recent years more than one-sixth of all the babies born in the Republic have not reached the age of 12 months, and one-third of this sixth died during the first month after birth. The death rate of French infants within their first year is from 15 per cent to 20 per cent, or one baby in every five, six or seven. Almost half of the illegitimate children of France are abandoned by their parents, and tens of thousands of legitimate babies die through preventable causes. The ministry of health for this reason has opened a large maternity hospital and is providing funds for another. It is giving allowances to convalescent mothers and is doing much to safeguard babies against death and disease.

France has some of the largest foundling asylums of the world. There is one here in Paris which, until now, has been surpassed only by the great orphan asylum of Moscow. It has many thousand times more babies than were slaughtered by Herod at Bethlehem, and it costs several million dollars a year to keep the little nobodies alive. The institution has been in existence for more than two centuries. It was once managed by the nuns but is now under the government. There is a little Moses basket, a sort of revolving tray, set ine one of the windows, on which a mother can lay her baby and by a whirl put it inside without herself being detected. The child is then taken as a member of the institution. It is given a name, and if in any way the place of birth or the name of its father and mother can be obtained these are put on a tag, a strip of parchment which is tied around the child's arm.

The babies are kept in the refuge no longer than is absolutely necessary, and then given away to those who will take them, or sent out to board. Wet nurses are in great demand, and their railroad fares paid into Paris. There are always more babies than nurses, and at one time every nurse was given a choice of six babies. Some of the babies are kept on "one cow's milk," and goats and even donkeys add to the feeding supply.

900,000 Fatherless Children.

Since the war, boy babies have been in the greatest demand, and the orphan children of France have been more than ever carefully nourished. Connected with this branch of salvage has been the national executive committee of the "Fatherless Children of France" which has been so much helped by contributions from America. Since 1918, over $12,000,000 has been sent from the United States, and paid over to 286,000 orphans. Not one cent of the money subscribed has been used for the expenses of local committees, nor for those of the committees in Paris. It has all gone to the children and I am told it has saved a great many lives.

I have visited the offices of the institution in Paris, and talked with Madame Seligman Lui, the efficient director. She has the business thoroughly organized. There are great rooms filled with card indexes, each card bearing the name of a child and the record of its family, of where his father was killed and whether he needs money or not. Madame Seligman Lui told me that there are 900,000 children who lost one or both parents by the war, and that 27 per cent of these have since found some means of support. The money given the orphans has come from America and the receipts are still about $25,000 a month.

Increasing the Crop.

And now let me tell you some of the many methods that have been proposed or have been adopted to increase the population of France. In the first place I would say that I do not believe that the lack of babies comes from natural causes, or a Latin disease. The Latins as a rule have fewer children than Anglo-Saxons, but when the French came to Canada they brought forth as many children as the famous

"Old woman who lived in a shoe,
Who had so many children she didn't know what to do."

As an illustration of the birthrate of the French Canadians, the government of Quebec some years ago offered 100 acres of land to every father of a family having 12 or more living children. On the day appointed more than 700 claimants came forward to get the farms. As to ceilbacy among the Latins, the old Romans had fines for bachelors and other measures to increase marriage. Louis XIV and Napoleon both granted special advantages to parents having more than two children.

One of the great causes for the lack of babies in France today is the thrift of the people. Many feel too poor to marry, and some who are married do not want children on account of the high cost of living.. I talked with my taxi-driver about existing conditions. He was bitter as to his earnings and the unequal division of wealth. Said he:

"When I got married I told my wife we would never have any children. I was one of a family of eight in North France. My father was poor and my youth was all kicks and blows, with little to eat. I ran away from home; and now—well, here I am, driving a taxi. It's not much of a life. It is so uncertain. I earn about 900 francs a month, but that is hardly enough for myself and my wife. Anyway, I am not going to run the risk of making a little child suffer as I did when I was a kid and there are a lot of us who feel the same way. Look at those men working in that ditch over there. They earn 20 francs ($2) a day. How can they support a fimily on that? It is up to the rich to have large families now. We poor cannot afford it, and, anyway, we know what the life of a poor child is like."

Speaking of the rich and the poor reminds me of a French beggar—there are but very few of them now—who applied for aid to a pompous Paris philanthropist on the grounds that he had a large family of young children. The sanctimonious rich man replied:

"The Lord never sends mouths but that He sends bread to fill them."

"That is true," answered the beggar, "but He has sent the mouths to my house and the bread to yours."

Brides Must Have Dots.

Another factor in the baby crop is the custom of giving a dot or dowry to one's daughter when she is married. This is so much expected that a girl who has no dowry has difficulty in getting a husband. The French draw a fine distinction between love and marriage. Most of them regard love more or less as a personal matter whereas marriage is a social necessity. One should love his wife or her husband, but the happiness of the children and parents will be more certain if it is based upon certain rules of business and conduct. Love is a passion which may go as it came, but marriage must endure and it should have enough to support it. For this reason a French marriage depends largely upon the consent of the family. If a man is an orphan he must get the permission of his grandparents in order to marry. They will look into the social and financial condition of the girl, and the parental relatives of both parties will arrange the transaction. Indeed, such consent is absolutely necessary up to the age of five and twenty. No man can marry until he is 17 years of age, but girls may marry when they have reached the age of 15 or 16. It is uncommon for a young man to get married until he has completed his term in the army.

Laws That Keep Out Stork.

The French laws of inheritance form another obstruction to the flight of the stork in bringing new babies to France. According to them all children, boys and girls alike, must have equal shares of their parents' estate. The daughters often get their portions when they are married in the shape of a dot, and the rest of the children theirs at the death of the parents. The greater part of the land of France is in very small holdings, and such equal division makes the patches and scraps which I have described in former letters. Often each boy will want some of his land facing the road, and what is a large field of the father becomes mere ribbons when parceled out to the sons. In order to prevent such division parents keep down the number of children, and thus leave a sizeable portion to each. The peasant loves his land and his ideal is a single heir married to a single heiress. Therefore he leaves only one or two children.

Attempts have been made to change this inheritance law, and give the father the right to will away his estate as he pleases. If this can be accomplished it will increase the birthrate. Some authorities suggest an inheritance tax of 30 per cent on all estates when there are only two children, and of 60 per cent when there is only one. This means that the man with one child would leave to the government all but 40 per cent of his savings.

They Need Prohibition.

Another load on the wings of the bird that carries the babies is the great amount of alcohol consumed by the French. The average per capita is about 14 quarts every year and in certain cities of Normandy it is twice as much. Statistics show that a large per cent of the inmates of the French insane asylums and hospitals are drunkards, and the scientists claim that alcoholism is contributing to the weakening of the race in more ways than one. Some say it is lessening the number of births, but this is questionable, for many of the nations who drink much have a far higher birth rate. The British, for instance, who are great drinkers, have one-third more babies per thousand than the French, and the Russians, who are addicted to vodka have a birth rate of 44 to the thousand while French has only 12.

Other contributory causes are said to be the decline of religion, the employment of women in factories, and the absolute necessity of every boy baby being reared for a place in the army. The state watches the advent of every new infant, and as soon as it comes a government doctor inspects it. If it is a boy, his name goes down as a future soldier of France. Indeed there is no way of escaping the army no matter if one's parents be American or of any other nationality if a boy is born on French soil. For this reason foreign mothers of ten cross the channel to England to have their babies born there.

What Government Does.

For years the government has been enacting laws with a view to increase the French population. It passed one in 1913 which gave an annual allowance for every poor family which had more than three children. The amount of the allowance was fixed by the communes, and it ranged from $11 to $17 per head. In 1920 bills were introduced into the French senate making physical education compulsory for girls as well as for boys, and this included plans to acquire lands and buildings to be used for physical training. Another law sought to modify the marriage code so that one could marry without the consent of his parents and grandparents, and another proposed that the word "obey" be taken out of the woman's part of the marriage contract. To the latter the women's journals were especially bitter, declaring that it would be anarchy in the home.

There are other laws that have been suggested. One is the taxation of bachelors, and another the taxation of married men who have not become fathers. There is a movement to curtail the taxes on the large families, and in some places gold medals are given for more babies. Since 1916 the department of the Seine has been assisting poor mothers until their children reach the age of three years; and since April, 1918, it has granted a permium of 200 francs per annum to such women as nurse their own babies. In order to get this a doctor must certify that the mother breastfeeds the infant.

Big Money to Big Families.

Private parties and industrial companies are doing much to increase the baby supply. A notable instance is that of Monsieur and Madame Cognac who some time ago gave an amount which at the present rate of exchange would equal more than $225,000 to establish 90 awards of $2,500 each for every large family among the poor which has had at least nine children either alive or who had died for their country, and all from one marriage. This man and his wife have given this year another $100,000 to make 100 awards of $1,000 each, the requirement being that each family receiving them should have at least five children, and that the parents should be under 30 years of age.

There is a landlord in Paris who accepts only married couples with children as tenants and gives every mother who has a baby born in his house the sum of $2, a chicken and a supply of coal for the Winter. There is another patriot in the department of Haute-Saone who recently called the married men of his town together, promising each 20 francs for every child he had over four. The mother had to bring out the children and show that all were her own. I am told that more than 100 mothers came forward to claim the reward, and that they had 816 children.

There are a number of industrial associations which are contributing to increase the birth rate. One has a fund that gives every married man among its employes an average of two francs a day in addition to his wages, and two francs a day for each child. An association of linen manufacturers is paying a supplementary wage of 240 francs per annum, or about $2 a month to families having two children. The extra wage goes on increasing until it reaches a maximum of $420 a year, where there are seven children or more.

Since I came to France I have occasionally bought some of the newspapers devoted to the increase of the baby crop. One of these entitled "Marriage" lies before me. It is issued twice a month. Of the shape of the ordinary American magazine, it has 40 pages of which more than 20 are taken up by advertisements sent in by the subscribers. Those who subscribe have the right to advertise for wives and husbands to the extent of 15 words in each issue while their subscription lasts. If they wish to use more space they pay five cents for each additional word. The advertisements are numbered and all correspondence goes on through numbers and not by names, the magazine being the mail box. The advertisements of the current issue run from 32,000 to 91,000 from which I judge some business is done. I shall translate several chosen at random:

"Colonel's widow, without children, 50, young in spirit, earning 25,000 francs a year, will have 100,000. Would marry an honorable man of position and fortune."

"Professor, 28, has three adopted children. Would like to correspond with marriage in view with a person interested in pedagogy."

"Young, nice girl, tall, brunette, serious, likes housework. Would marry a serious, affectionate, hardworking man from 29 to 35."

The articles in the magazine—many of which are by eminent writers, relate to marriage in one form or another, and to the necessity of increasing the French population.

France Wants More of These

—Copright, Carpenter's World Travels.

FROM the French point of view there are not enough of these fine kindergartners in France. This group lives in Lens. France is fast losing to Germany in the race for more babies and a bigger population.

ABE MARTIN

Lafe Bud is goin' t' launch a big advertisin' campaign jest t' see if ther really is any woman that wants t' do general housework, an' no laundry.

Who recalls th' ole time kid that used t' double up his fists an' say: "You're twice what you called me!"

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Santa's Bells

THE children hear the ringing of Santa's string of bells, as he comes blithely swinging across the moors and fells. They hear his reindeer loping beneath the wintry sky, they listen and they're hoping he will not pass them by. I listen too, but only discordant things I hear; the night is dark and lonely, the wind is bleak and drear. The snow is on the gables, the wind beats at the door, and I am old and fables appeal to me no more. I have a golden chalice, a diamond-studded fan; I'm living in a palace, I have a rich sedan; I'm decked in purple raiment, I have a costly lyre, I'm fixed to make the payment for all I may desire; my aunts, in priceless sables, go sloshing through the mart, but snow is on the gables, and snow is on my heart. I listen for the ringing that only children hear; I listen for the singing of Santa to his deer. And I would give my plunder, my lyre and dachshund too, if I could hear and wonder, as little children do. There are no elves or witches, or fairies by the streams; but all an old man's riches aren't worth a bairnie's dreams.

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JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Keep at It

If you really want to win,
Keep at it!
When a task you once begin,
Keep at it!
It may baffle you today,
Men may laugh at your dismay,
But some day you'll find the way
Keep at it!

If you've started for a goal,
Keep at it!
With your heart and mind and soul
Keep at it!
Make mistakes, as people must,
But get up and shake the dust
From your garments, and then just
Keep at it!

When you've learned where you are weak,
Keep at it!
You can win the joy you seek,
Keep at it!
Study, practice, think and plan,
Make yourself a better man,
If another can, you can—
Keep at it!

Even though you fail today,
Keep at it!
Never throw your dream away,
Keep at it!
Let the thoughtless laugh and jeer,
Then pretend you do not hear,
When you've conquered, they will cheer—
Keep at it!

Keep at it, day and night;
Keep at it!
If you'd paint, or sing, or write,
Keep at it!
Hold the goal you crave in view,
There is much that you can do,
By and by you'll win, if you
Keep at it!

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WILL SEEK UNITY OF COLLEGE STUDY

The status of the religious life and the methods of religious education, attempts at unification of the college curriculum now being made throughout the country and the present status of intercollegiate athletics in various sections of the country, are among the topics to be discussed at the meeting of the Association of American Colleges, to be held in Chicago the second week in January, says Samuel Plantz, vice president of the association.

Other topics of importanc eto college executives and administrators include reports on special surveys of colleges in Colorado, Nebraska, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Iowa, and the increase in endowments and maintenance of the colleges belonging to the association since the Rockefeller gift of 1920.

VARIETIES

The Midianites of Scriptures were an Arab race.

Female crickets, grasshoppers katydids are dumb.

It took Seattle three years to a population of 150.

Worship of trees is widely lent among savages.

The white poplar can be used a natural lightning rod.

Los Angeles, Cal., was founded 1781 by Spanish soldiers.

The waters of the sea cover 143,259,300 square miles.

The sea elephant (a large reaches to a length of 14 feet.

Oysters attain a size fit for table in about a year and a half.

In remote parts of the earth of salt have been used for money.

An oriental will not kill or a man with whom he has eaten.

Paddle wheels on boats were by the Chinese in very ancient times.

In 1866 a great fire in London stroyed 1,320 homes and 90 churches.

A vessel drawing 10 feet rises inches in passing from fresh water salt.

The lynx has been said to be most sharp-sighted of all quadrupeds.

A moose in clear water can faster than a man can paddle canoe.

The number 13 is never used the Italians in making up their teries.

For untold centuries the peacock feather has been a mark of rank China.

The circular saw invented by Marc I. Brunel, the English engineer in 1790.

The Christian Easter was originally a sort of thanksgiving eight days.

The largest sailing galleys of cient times carried as high as passengers.

The honey obtained on the of the Euphrates is of an cating nature.

No fewer than 10,000 words added to the English language the World war.

Biologists believe that the tors of modern whales had hair the mammals.

Santiago, Chile, was one of first cities to employ women as car conductors.

Circus elephants are killed they have once shown themselves be unmanageable.

Of 1,500,000 homes destroyed Poland during the war, about have been rebuilt.

In 1644 Liverpool, England, small fishing village surrounded a high mud wall.

No bird ever visits the Lake Avernus, near Naples, of the putrid water.

Spanish girls who make famous fans of Valencia are about 35 cents a day.

The gimlet screw, the idea little girl, brought many dollars to its inventor.

A village surrounded by is all that remains of the old town of Ardea, in Italy.

Moist soap rubbed on the from a mosquito bite will irritation to pass away.

The eggs of the silkworm can stand, without injury, a temperature of 38 degrees below zero.

The hunting of whales with chine guns by airplane has been ported from the Philippines.

Argentina has 22 public during the year, Germany 19, Rumania 24 and India 27.

Thirty different peoples speaking a different dialect found in the Philippine islands.

New South Wales is making pulp from the mountain gum which immense tracts are

The manufacture of carbon in the United States annually sumes 40,000,000,000 cubic feet gas.

Paul Revere of revolutionary was a silversmith, his work exhibited in the Boston Museum 1906.

Railroad trackage in the United States has increased from miles in 1870, to almost miles.

It has been estimated that there will be a total consumption 438,000 tons of inorganic nitrogen this country.

The most sensitive part of human body is the tip of the tongue. Next come the lips and then the of the fingers.

Chief causes of ill health in ern South America are not diseases, but respiratory and matic affections.

Some insects can distinguish tween colors. Blue is said to be favorite color of the honeybee, ants prefer violet.

Some of the wealthy families Switzerland possess cheeses than a century old, which are only on the most important sions.

The obnoxious weed, the pear, already covers 5,000,000 of land in New South Wales spreading at the rate of 20,000 a month.

A lake where one may get a at any temperature desired by ply swimming a few strokes is cated in the valley of Ten Thousand Smokes in Alaska.

Use of a small amount of the of the rubber tree in the manufacture of paper increases its strength and improves its folding resistance and waterproof qualities.

United States air planes equipped with radio are making photo reconnaissances of societies of the Philippines where head hunting was formerly practiced by the natives.

If all the ductless glands which control the growth and working the human body were rolled together they would form a parcel small enough to fit in the vest pocket.

A Siamese Buddhist, when takes a solemn oath, says: "If I may I be cast into purgatory, there be made to carry through fire in a wicker basket."

Columbia University recently started the first teachers' training course in eye conservation in country. Observation of classes children with eye defects is part the course.

Galalith, a product resembling luloid, but made from sour milk, be molded, carved and polished made into innumerable small articles like buttons, buckles and ornaments of all kinds.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

FROM AUNT MARTHA.

CHRISTMAS is the time when families openly express their love for each other and that is why our household family feels nearer and dearer now than ever before. For generations have loved our ... We truly are a remarkable family spreading over an enormous country. We have been a great deal to put emphasis on birthdays, and now is our chance once more to celebrate together the most wonderful birthday the world has ever known.

If we all had radios we could tune in and wish each other a merry Christmas as though we were in the same room. After all, distance does not mean so much. While you are gathered around the fire on Christmas eve, tune in and listen—

... in those holy voices
Sweetly sounding through the skies,
... host rejoices,
Heavenly Alleluias rise.

It is the good old carol sung by some of our own boys and girls. They are cloaked in winding capes and they carry old-fashioned iron lanterns with dripping tallow candles as the carolers used to do in olden times. Hear their voices as they come moving slowly over the frosty snow?

Listen to the wondrous story,
Which they chant in hymns of joy—
"Glory in the highest, glory!
Glory be to God on high!"

In many cities and towns the old custom has been rejuvenated, so there is nothing so unusual in our imagining that the Household family has a choir singing to us on Christmas eve. It would not be impossible to hear them if they really did broadcast. Think of it! Think of the possibility of hearing the voices of the cousins as well as reading the thoughts they express in their letters. There are not many families in the world like ours. We probably never shall see one another and yet we confide our happiness, our sorrows. We are truly interested and are sympathetic when things go wrong. Just like a real family should be. It is the essence of Christianity. It is the biggest thing in our lives—that reaching out to each other in the true spirit of neighborliness. Join the choristers as they sing

"Peace on earth, good-will from heaven,
Reaching far as man is found;
Souls redeemed and sins forgiven,
Loud our golden harps shall sound."

No matter how far away your home, nor how humble, you are a part of the spirit of Christmas, and your thoughts are broadcast to the rest of us in no more miraculous way than the voices of the carolers which are picked up out of the air.

There is not one of you too young nor too old to be included in our celebration. We even have a thought for those who have gone on. Imagine our voices all raised in unison. The radio is the proof that our songs will carry to the farthest corners of the universe.

"Christ is born; the great Anointed!
Heaven and earth His praises sing!
Oh, receive Whom God appointed
For your Prophet, Priest, and King!"

American Birthdays

Dec. 22, 1821—Josiah B. Grinnell, founder of Grinnell, Iowa, and Iowa College.

Dec. 26, 1817—David M. Stone of New York Journal of Commerce.

Dec. 24, 1821—William Frederick Poole, originator of Pool's index.

Dec. 25, 1821—Clara Barton, president Red Cross society.

Dec. 26, 1837—George Dewey, admiral U. S. navy.

Dec. 27, 1719—John Phillips, merchant and founder of Phillips Exeter (N. H.) Academy.

Dec. 28, 1856—Woodrow Wilson.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Lo! now is come our joyful'est feast!
Let every man be jolly;
Each room with ivy leaves is drest,
And every post with holly.
—Wither.

PLANS CHRISTMAS PARTY.

I have been reading the letters with much interest and cannot keep still any longer.

Just Plain Jim, I cannot honestly agree with you about us women being less loyal and forgiving than men, but everyone has the privilege of thinking their own way. Wish you would tell us under what pen name you write. Maybe we have read some of your work. We have several writers and there was a song writer among the cousins. Isn't there an artist, too?

How many of you have read Grace Richmond's latest book, "Foursquare?" I wish all the writers of today would give us a rest on divorce and unhappily married folks and give us clean wholesome books with an uplifting spirit and an unswerving faith in Christ. Read "Foursquare" by all means. There you have the physician and the minister—not a doctor and a preacher. "The Rosary" is another favorite of mine, and the books of Kipling and Tennyson, besides many the cousins have mentioned.

I wish we could all add a stone to Helen Hunt Jackson's grave.

J. V., I believe you are an American writing in French just for fun—am I wrong? Please accep' apologies and sorrowful if I am.

Are we going to have a Christmas tree this year? Let's all swoop down on Aunt Martha and have a reunion. I do hope King Philip will be well enough to come and give us that "amazin'" talk we are all looking forward to, and we hope you can all come and be merry while we circle around a big tree lit with candles and sing "Silent Night," "A Little Town of Bethlehem" and all the carols we know. Then Aunt Martha will read the beautiful old story of the wise men, the Star and the Babe in the Manger. Bring your gifts as they did then. I want the greedy old waste basket with a red ribbon tied round her waist and a sprig of holly tucked in—please don't forget, Aunt Martha. We will talk and sing and wrap candy until we are bidden to leave. Wouldn't a Prairie Rose look sweet blooming on Christmas Eve under a wreath of holly or mistletoe?

Merry Christmas to you all, and may the new year that is coming bring each of you that which you want most, is the wish of—Elaine.

GREETINGS FROM TYGART VALLEY.

Please let me in, I want to get warm for it is so cold outside. I live about nine miles from the thriving city of Elkins, which has a population of 8,000. This city is situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the United States, Tygart Valley. It was named for one of the first settlers of West Virginia. The site of his cabin can still be seen just above the small town of Beverly. A small river runs through the valley.

We have several different kinds of game here, wild cats, bears and deer, also wild turkeys and pheasants. People have caught several bears here this Fall in the mountains.

We have two very poisonous snakes. They are rattlesnakes and copperheads.

As I am warm again, I will go home. I liked your letter, Millicent. Won't you come again?

I wish you all a Merry Christmas. —Nell of W. Va.

LOOKING FOR SANTA.

Oh, but it looks Christmasy today! The trees are all laden with snow as beautiful as a dream. It reminds me that poems are made by fools like me, But only God can make a tree."

Well, cousins it has been a year since I was with you all—a year full of joys and sorrows alike, but it has been a good old year for all that. The Blade gets better every week. I don't believe I could do without it. The Household page comes first, then Rippling Rhymes and Just Folks. I love every bit of it.

What has become of our Fairy Queen, three cheers for her. How are you, King Philip? Please hurry and send that amazin' letter you promised us. Thank you, Tom Boy of Maryland, for the marshmallow recipe. It is fine. Congratulations, ex-Bachelor Billy. Come on, Don Quixote and lots of others. Well, cousins, are you looking for Santa? I am. I wish you all a merry merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. God bless you, everyone. I will go now and get my Christmas tree.—Peaceful Henry.

WOULD COME TO BALL.

Here I come on my galloping goose,
We've had a hard trip, too;
But old Boss basket has turned us loose,
So cousins, three cheers for you.
Yes, I'd cross a whole lot hotter sand;
To meet and know you all,
To see your smiles and shake your hand;
Or attend your Christmas ball.
But fate decrees that I must stay
Within my own home town,
And dream away the hours of day
Or work without a frown.
But it's my delight to sit and write,
And dream a little, too.
So friends, tonight, while the stars are bright,
I'll write a bit for you.

Cousins, I have been outside your cheery circle for a long, long time. I have missed it and I am trying to get back. My other two visits were of the short and sweet class, but if Aunt Martha permits I'll stay longer this time. You cousins always want to get acquainted with new members, don't you? Well, I'll saddle this galloping goose and go back to the West Virginia hills. Perhaps I will return soon and have another friendly chat with you all. Goodnight.—Careless Ken.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

"Oh, what shall we do?" cried Mary. "Father and mother have gone to grandma's and here we are left alone in these awful woods." Mary was a girl of 11 and her brother, Jack, was 13.

"Never mind," said her brother, soothingly, "maybe they'll be back in time for Christmas anyway."

The two children went into the house to prepare breakfast. All was as cheerful as the fire that blazed in the hearth. The day went fast for the children. They both had work to do, so they did not miss their parents.

When night fell the two children barred the windows and locked the doors before they went to bed. The days went by, but it was a very sad time.

The night before Christmas Mary lay awake wondering if they would have to spend Christmas alone. The door bell rang. It was a messenger boy. Mary quickly glanced over the few lines.

"Jack, Jack," she called, "mamma and papa will be here tonight."

"How do you know?" was the sleepy reply.

"Because the message said so."

"We'll have to get a Christmas tree then," he said. The children hustled. Jack got the tree and Mary popped the corn and strung it. They decorated the tree until it shone just lovely. Then they sat around the fire and waited. Finally they heard footsteps on the porch. Their grandparents came too. The children kissed everybody and when their parents entered the house they were amazed to see the house in such perfect order.

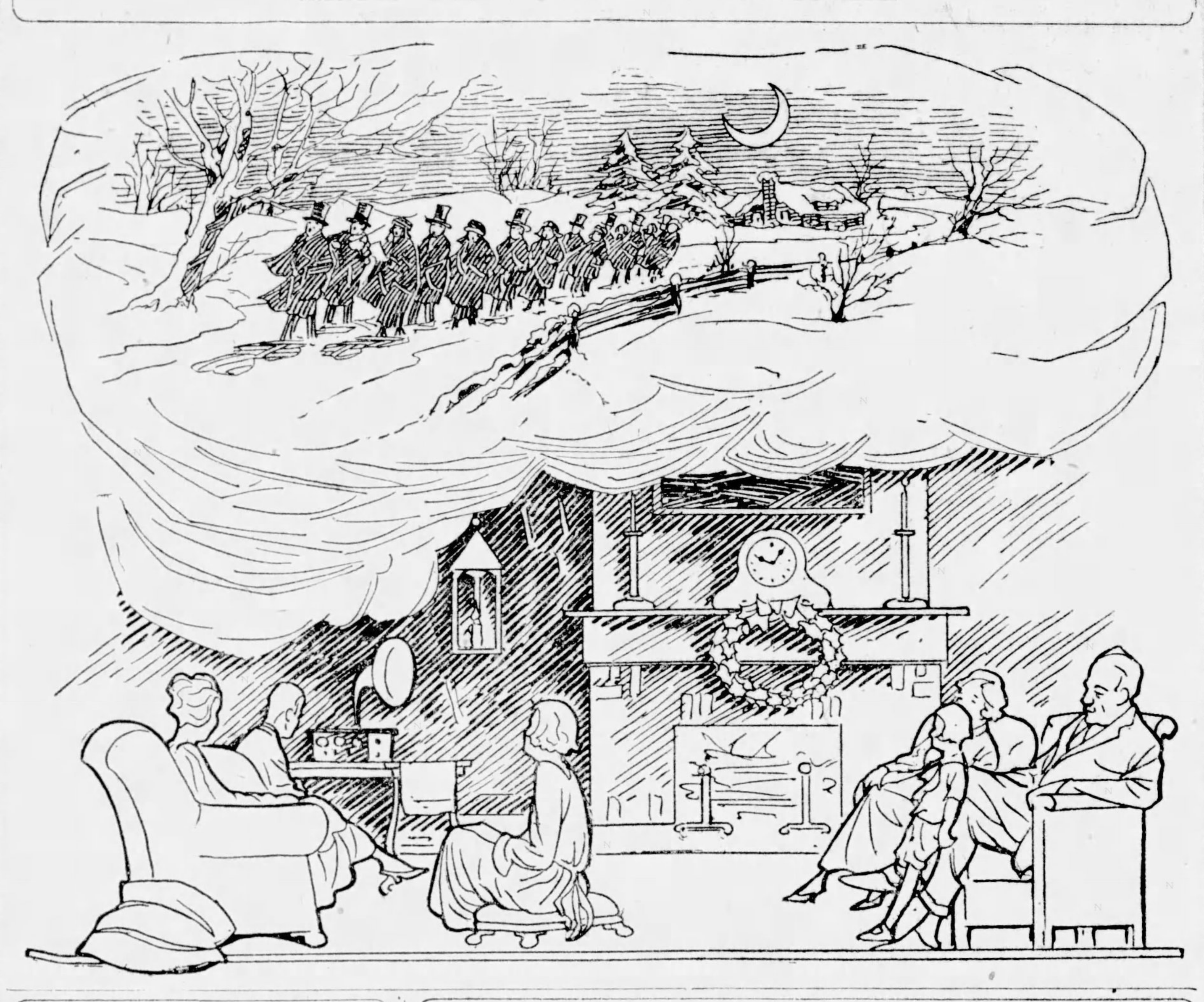
"Well," said their father, "I guess you both need an extra present for being so good. Here, Jack, is a rifle, and Mary, here is a doll."

"It pays to be good, Mary, doesn't it," said Jack.—By Alice R. Calkins (11 years old).

To Clean White Paint

To clean white and other delicate colored paints and varnish, moisten chamois or flannel cloth with warm water, dip it in whiting or Fuller's earth and run over the surface gently. This will remove the dirt and leave the paint bright as new. Rinse with clear water and dry with a soft cloth. Fuller's earth is an excellent substitute for soap. Or for white paint, moisten a cloth in milk, dip it in whiting and apply. Or boil a pound of bran in a gallon of water and with it wash the paint. This will thoroughly clean the most delicate surface without injuring it.

Hark the Radio Voices Sound



Christmas Chat With the Cousins

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO EVERY ONE OF YOU! Even Waste Basket approved of this idea to put Our Correspondents, Short and Sweet and Snatches all together for a holiday celebration. So here we go—everybody sends season's greetings to everybody else and the page is crammed full of happiness even between the lines.

If you all want butterscotch pie for holiday dessert it won't be the cousins' fault if you don't have it. Here are four recipes which have been sent in—all different—so we think it is up to Mrs. Luretta Kerns to try them all and tell us as soon as possible which one is most delicious. We are tempted to make one for every member of the family, they all sound so good.

One cup brown sugar, one cup water, butter size of an egg. Mix yolks of two eggs, one tablespoonful corn starch, one cupful sweet milk. Boil sugar, water and butter together. Stir the other ingredients into the boiling mixture until thick. Pour into the baked crust. Beat the whites of two eggs and put on top the brown mixture. Sprinkle a little granulated sugar on top and brown in oven.—Mrs. A. T. Brown.

One cup brown sugar, one tablespoonful butter. Boil until it hairs or hardens in water. Add one and one-half cups sweet milk, one heaping tablespoonful corn starch or flour and yolks of two eggs. Flavor with vanilla. Use whites for frosting.—Hoosier Girl.

One and one-half cups of brown sugar, one-half cup cornstarch. Mix together and add one and one-half cups boiling water. Cook until thick. Remove from fire and add two tablespoonfuls butter and the yolks of two eggs beaten with a speck of salt added. Put in a baked shell and cover with a meringue made with two egg whites beaten stiff with sugar. Brown in oven.—Merry Mary.

One cup brown sugar, yolks of two eggs, two tablespoonsful butter, two tablespoonsful flour, one cup water. Whites of two eggs for icing.—Ida of W. Va.

"I surely enjoy reading the letters from the boys and girls, although I cannot say which I like best—they are all so good. What has become of Acorn of Oakdale, Rhyme Stringer, The Washerwoman and Sunny Jim? Come again and let us hear from you. Wishing everyone a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year." —Ranger of Tennessee.

Ginny of Ohio, A Silent Reader wants you to know that her sister Bertha is your twin. She was 12 Sept. 22, 1922. Isn't that a nice Christmas present? She wishes the rest of us much happiness.

Along comes Mary Wilhelm announcing to the world that she has found her twin, namely Sweetie of Pa., but oh, dear me, in the same letter was a wail from sister Lavada, who was not so lucky. Who can come to the rescue right away? (May 8, 1909.)

Lonesome Charlie, would you consider J. B. of Ohio your twin if she is six years older? She surely would make a good one, for she likes coasting and books and promises to come again.

Seems as though Lonesome Charlie gets an awful lot of attention lately. That is the way with these lonesome ones!

Wonder if Billy's Pie Baker knows how to make butter scotch pie? "Ha, ha," as the cousins say.

Here comes one of those "dignified Merry-Go-Rounders" whose whole family has taken The Blade for a hundred years or more. And she wants a shower for grandmother. Bless her old heart, she shall have it—eh, cousins? (Fun, isn't it, mixing up like this?) Address Mrs. M. M. Field, Milton, W. Va. P. O. 71. Grandmother is a shut-in and would be so happy to get a Christmas card and letter shower from the cousins. Clyde, who asks the favor (hope she doesn't mind being teased) wishes us all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and we wish her the same and a speedy return to our page.

For those who have been inquiring about Robert Brewer. His letter was in last week's paper. It would make him happy to know how many cousins write asking about him.

Polly-a-new-fashioned-girl is a stranger and a Freshie, and she knows how to write stories. Welcome Polly-a-n-f-g, get out your pen and enter the contest quick as you can. She has promised us another letter with an experience which she thinks beats Ginny's all to pieces. Ginny get busy and see if you can win the contest.

King Philip, how about you? Feeling better? We all hope so, and if you are in that horrid old hospital (don't let the nurse see this) we wish you a Merry Christmas more than ever.

Brown Eyes of Barker, New York, wishes us all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Freckles of Michigan is home from school for Christmas vacation and it seems mighty good to her. Seems good to us, too, since she did not have time to read the letters while she was in school. She calls for June Bug and Sunny Jim, and says she does not agree with Mickie, and promises not to forget us again.

We would like to keep on chatting straight through the whole eight pages of the paper, but we cannot have everything we want even at Christmas time. Aunt Martha sends her best love to everyone of you, hopes you all will be happy and contented on Christmas day, hopes you will have joyful hearts, that you will all feel "loving and giving" and will not forget to keep the beautiful meaning of the day we are all celebrating together all over the world.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

The earth has grown old with its burden of care,
But at Christmas it always is young.
—Phillips Brooks.

CHRISTMAS FOR POOR.

As Christmas draws near my thoughts go to one other Christmas a few years back.

I was working with an organization at that time which distributed baskets of food to those who were in need of it.

My territory took me into homes that it seemed to me were not meant for homes. In some places the window panes were out, or a panel was missing from a door. The folks all seemed happy and a "Merry Christmas" would greet me on all sides.

As I left those homes to go to my room, the thought came to me that if these people can face trials, troubles and poverty and be happy, why can't we who have good homes equipped for all kinds of weather, do the same? We should be happier, for God is blessing us with privileges of cheer and comfort and He wants us to give as we receive.

It is a great satisfaction to do something for others to make them happy, as we ourselves are happy.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to Aunt Martha and the cousins.—Hoosier Hoodlum.

FARMER'S WIFE KEEPS BUSY.

I am writing the Merry-Go-Round for the first time. I used to read The Blade when I was a little girl. My father took the paper and now I have a home of my own and would miss it so much if I did not have it.

As for hobbies. I have quite a few. Horseback riding used to be one of my hobbies, but as my health has failed, I do not care so much about that. I love to read, crochet and embroider. I can do most any kind of housework. Oh, come on, and help hubby and the babies eat some of my cakes, cookies and pies. I am a farmer's wife and think I have one of the best of husbands. We have five children, aged from five to 18. Farmers' wives had to hustle this Summer to can, dry, preserve the berries and fruit in this country. I put up about 700 quarts. The children are all in school. I get a bit lonesome sometimes though I work and pass the time away.

Do you all notice how different girls are now from what they were 20 years ago? I never thought of going out evenings and always obeyed my mother and father. I have a dear mother and father, both living. My mother had 12 children, now all living but scattered over the country. How I wish we could have a reunion. My grandfather fought in the Civil war.

How many of you had near relatives who crossed the waters? I had two brothers who went across, but I did not mean to raise that sad subject for there are so many dear boys who never returned.

I agree with Farmer Boy, and am sure he has very little time to mingle with the outside world. I agree with Smiley O, too.

We don't have very good roads here, so I don't have the pleasure of taking car rides like so many farmers' wives do. There is an abundance of coal and timber in this country. My birthday is Jan. 5. Have I a twin?—A Farmer's Wife from Va.

SPEAKS UP FOR WOMEN!

I read the article under the caption "Less Talk More Work." I think the writer is decidedly too severe in his criticism. Women may not have surpassed the old masters in art, but they have surpassed any man who ever has lived in homemaking. A palace without a wife in it is only a place in which to stay. A tumble-down shack with a good wife in it, is Home, Sweet Home.

Women have been a great success in the school room. They have succeeded in the editor's chair. They have done well in the writing of fiction. They have delighted hundreds of thousands with their singing. They have been successful in the preaching of the gospel. They are deserving of praise in the long hard fight for prohibtion.

Our boys won endless fame on the battlefields of France and our noble women and splendid girls did a work there that will live on the bright pages of history as long as history lasts.

Women have been given the ballot and are entering politics, and I am glad. I believe their entry means cleaner and better politics. They fought grandly to place home ahead of the saloon, and they know enough to vote to keep it there. The clerk in the county in which I reside is a woman. She was elected three years ago. She has filled the office successfully—so successfully that she has been nominated for another term. — New Yorker.

To Make Strong Glue

To make a strong glue soak some ordinary glue in water till quite soft. Then dissolve it over a slow fire in linseed oil till of the thickness of jelly.

Christmas Menu

Mushroom Bisque
Cheese Straws
Olives Celery Radishes
Salted Almonds
Roast Duck
Dressing
Apples Jellied
Peach Pickles Grape Conserve
Mashed Potatoes Gravy
Candied Sweet Potatoes
Squash
Hot Rolls
Fruit Salad
Wafers
Fig Pudding
Sauce
Nuts Raisins Bon-Bons
Coffee

Mushroom Bisque.

Boil one quart mushrooms one-half hour and chop fine. Scald one quart milk, add two cups chicken stock. Blend two tablespoonsful butter and two tablespoonsful flour, add slowly to milk and stock. Season with salt and pepper. Add a little of the water from the mushrooms. Bring to a boil and serve with whipped cream.

Fruit Salad.

Peel four oranges and cut pulp away from pith without breaking sections; peal two grape fruit in the same way. Cut two bananas in small pieces. Mix with one small can of pineapple cut in small pieces. Add one-half pound of malaga grapes, seeded and cut in two. Mix whipped cream with mayonnaise dressing and mix into fruit gently. Never put nuts in fruit salad, as they turn the fruit brown. Have lettuce leaves crisp and cold attractively arranged on plates. Add cold fruit mixture, garnish with red cherries and serve at once.

Fig Pudding.

Chop one-half pound figs fine, also one small cup suet. Mix well with one small cup sugar and one small cup bread crumbs, three eggs and a little salt. Put in basin or tin can and steam two hours.

Sauce—Cream one-fourth cup butter with one-half cup sugar. Add well beaten yolks of two eggs and one large cup hot milk. Beat well and stir over fire until thick like cream. DO NOT BOIL.

Household Hints

Sliced pineapple and cream cheese balls are a happy salad combination. Garnish with strips of pimento.

Rice is excellent scalloped with finely shredded codfish, grated cheese, buttered crumbs and white sauce.

Peel and halve bananas lengthwise, saute in oil or butter, dust with powdered sugar and serve while hot.

If mildew is very fresh, it may be removed with cold water. If it is not fresh, Javelle water must be applied.

Baked figs should be sweetened with half their bulk in sugar. A little salt, lemon juice and nutmeg improves them.

Sliced apples and pitted cooked prunes flavored with lemon juice and slightly sweetened make a good pie filling.

To use left-over boiled rice mix it with cheese sauce, put in a baking dish, sprinkle with grated cheese and brown.

Left-over cooked hominy may be put into a buttered glass baking dish, well covered with grated cheese and then browned.

Raisins, with their accompanying tang of lemon, add real interest to ordinary rice croquettes. Of course, they should be well chopped before using.

To prepare seedless raisins as a breakfast food wash and barely cover with cold water. Cook slowly until tender; then add lemon juice and sugar to taste.

You will have no trouble in matching the buttons for children's clothes if you buy only two kinds—one kind for underwear and another for outer garments.

A good pipe for blowing bubbles may be made from the wooden part of a handle used for carrying parcels.

A paste of borax and cold water applied for a short time and followed by boiling water will remove chocolate stains.

Mop Holder

After the oil polish mops have been used once, one's hands become very much soiled in putting them back into the boxes in which they come, so we put the mop when not in use into a 10-pound lard bucket or a common four-quart covered bucket. A hole is punched in the cover large enough for the mop handle to pass through, thus making it unnecessary to unscrew the handle from the head each time that the mop is put away; putting the mop into a covered bucket prevents any danger from spontaneous combustion or the spreading of the oil to other things.

To Our Friends

Please address all letters intended for this page to:
MARTHA HOLDEN,
WEEKLY BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

ART IN THE HOME CHRISTMAS MORN

For Father.

When Santa arranges the gifts around the Christmas tree, he knows the cane and the traveling bag are for father. He is the hardest one in the whole family to buy for because he never wants anything, and he thinks Christmas is a nuisance, anyway. We have noticed that he likes to find something in the tree, just the same.

For Mother.

Even if mother has little time to read, she is sure to love the possession of books. They make a house look homelike and it is a satisfaction to know that they are there if there should be time to read. Mothers usually like what they can share with their families — dear little mothers—their corner of the tree should be as beautiful as possible.

For Sister.

Sister is the one who wants so many things it would take a fortune to buy them all. But did you ever notice that she would rather have what she gets than anything else in the world? A feather fan for the party, a purse, a pair of gloves, a corsage and such vanities are the gifts that give her a merry heart on Christmas day and for many thereafter.

For Brother.

Taking no chances on mistakes, brother makes out his list weeks ahead of time. He either wants a radio or something else as definite, and what is more, he knows the style, the make and the price. Of course, if sister or brother happen to be in the baby class, so much the better, for sleds, skates, drums and dolls are the brightest gifts on any tree.

POETS' CORNER

Three Kings of Orient

BY JOHN HENRY HOPKINS.

We three kings of Orient are,
Bearing gifts we traverse afar,
Field and fountain,
Moor and mountain,
Following yonder star.

O star of wonder, star of night,
Star with royal beauty bright;
Westward leading, still proceeding,
Guide us to thy perfect light.

Born a king on Bethlehem plain,
Gold I bring to crown Him again,
King for ever,
Ceasing never
Over us all to reign.

Frankincense to offer have I,
Incense owns a Deity nigh:
Prayer and praising
All men raising,
Worship Him, God on high.

Myrrh is mine; its bitter perfume
Breathes a life of gathering gloom;
Sorrowing, sighing,
Bleeding, dying,
Sealed in the stone-cold tomb.

Glorious now behold Him arise,
King, and God, and Sacrifice;
Heav'n sings
Allelulia:
Allelulia the earth replies.

A Christmas Minuet

BY MINNA IRVING.

When silver flutes and violins
In Christmas-land are sighing
A dreamy waltz that sets the feet
Of youths and maidens flying,
I see among the plain black coats
And girlish rosebud faces
Strange figures of the long ago
Come out and take their places.

In stomachers and gay brocades
That time has stained and faded,
In buckled shoes and velvet suits
With gold belaced and braided;
They tread a stately minuet,
The courtliest of dances,
And underneath the mistletoe
Renew their old romances.

When chimes are rung and carols sung,
And snow the landscape covers,
The spirit of the olden time
Around the holly hovers.
Then every shadow to my gaze
A powdered head discloses,
And all the air is faintly sweet
With lavender and roses.

With lifted skirts of pink and blue,
They courtesy down the middle;
I hear, above the stops and strings,
The spinet and the fiddle,
The creaking of a coach and four
Between the pines and laurels,
And footsteps in the frozen snow
That vanish with the carols.

Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight

England's sun was setting slowly o're the hilltops far away,
Filling all the land with beauty at the close of one sad day.
And the last rays kissed the forehead of a man and maiden fair—
He with footsteps slow and weary, she with sunny floating hair;
He with bowed head, sad and thoughtful, she with lips all cold and white,
Struggling to keep back the murmur—
"Curfew must not ring tonight."

"Sexton," Bessie's white lips faltered, pointing to the prison old,
With its turrets tall and gloomy, with its walls dark, damp and cold.
"I've a lover in that prison, doomed this very night to die,
At the ringing of the Curfew, and no earthly help is nigh;
Cromwell will not come till sunset," and her lips grew strangely white
As she breathed the husky whisper,
"Curfew must not ring tonight."

"Bessie," calmly spoke the sexton—every word pierced her young heart
Like the piercing of an arrow, like a deadly poisoned dart—
"Long, long years I've rung the Curfew from that gloomy, shadowed tower,
Every evening, just at sunset, it has told the twilight hour;
I have done my duty ever, tried to do it just and right,
Now I'm old I will not falter—
Curfew, it must ring tonight."

Wild her eyes and pale her features, stern and white her thoughtful brow,
As within her secret bosom Bessie made a solemn vow.
She had listened while the judges read without a tear or sigh:
"At the ringing of the Curfew, Basil Underwood must die."
And her breath came fast and faster, and her eyes grew large and bright;
In an undertone she murmured:
"Curfew must not ring tonight."

With quick step she bounded forward, sprung within the old church door.
Left the old man threading slowly paths so oft he'd trod before;
Not one moment paused the maiden, but with eye and cheek aglow
Mounted up the gloomy tower, where the bell swung to and fro,
As she climbed the dusty ladder on which fell no ray of light,
Up and up—her white lips saying:
"Curfew must not ring tonight."

She had reached the topmost ladder; o'er her hangs the great, dark bell;
Awful is the gloom beneath her, like the pathway down to hell.
Lo, the ponderous tongue is swinging—'tis the hour of Curfew now.
And the sight has chilled her bosom, stopped her breath, and paled her brow.
Shall she let it ring? No, never! flash her eyes with sudden light,
As she springs, and grasps it firmly—
"Curfew shall not ring tonight!"

Out she swung—far out; the city seemed a speck of light below.
There 'twixt heaven and earth suspended as the bell swung to and fro,
And the sexton at the bell-rope, old and deaf, heard not the bell.
Sadly thought, "That twilight Curfew rang young Basil's funeral knell."
Still the maiden clung more firmly, and with trembling lips so white,
Said to hush her heart's wild throbbing:
"Curfew shall not ring tonight."

It was o'er, the bell ceased swaying, and the maiden stepped once more
Firmly on the dark old ladder where for hundred years before
Human foot had not been planted. The brave deed that she had done
Should be told long ages after, as the rays of setting sun
Crimson all the sky with beauty; aged sires, with heads of white,
Tell the eager, listening children,
"Curfew did not ring that night."

O'er the distant hills came Cromwell; Bessie sees him, and her brow,
Lately white with fear and anguish, has no anxious traces now,
At his feet she tells her story, shows her hands all bruised and torn;
And her face so sweet and pleading, yet with sorrow pale and worn.
Touched his heart with sudden pity, lit his eyes with misty light;
"Go! your lover lives," said Cromwell,
"Curfew shall not ring tonight."

Wide they flung the massive portals, led the prisoner forth to die—
All his bright young life before him. 'Neath the darkened English sky
Bessie comes with flying footsteps, eyes aglow with love-light sweet;
Kneeling on the turf beside him, lays his pardon at his feet,
In his brave, strong arms he clasped her, kissed the face upturned and white,
Whispered, "Darling, you have saved me—
Curfew will not ring tonight!"

Christmas Carol

BY BP. C. WORDSWORTH.

Sing, oh, sing, this blessed morn;
Unto us a Child is born,
Unto us a Son is given,
God Himself comes down from heaven;
Sing, oh, sing, this blessed morn,
Jesus Christ today is born.

God of God, and Light of Light,
Comes with mercies infinite,
Joining in a wondrous plan
Heaven to earth, and God to man.
Sing, oh, sing, this blessed morn,
Jesus Christ today is born.

God with us, Emmanuel,
Deigns forever now to dwell;
He on Adam's fallen race
Sheds the fullness of His grace.
Sing, oh, sing, this blessed morn,
Jesus Christ today is born.

God comes down that man may rise,
Lifted by Him to the skies;
Christ is Son of Man that we
Sons of God in Him may be.
Sing, oh, sing, this blessed morn,
Jesus Christ today is born.

Oh, renew us, Lord we pray,
With Thy spirit day by day,
That we every one may be
With the Father and with Thee.
Sing, oh, sing, this blessed morn,
Jesus Christ today is born.

Christmas Carol

BY JAS. MONTGOMERY.

Angels, from the realms of glory,
Wing your flight o'er all the earth;
Ye, who sang creation's story,
Now proclaim Messiah's birth:
Come and worship,
Worship Christ, the new-born King.

Shepherds in the field abiding,
Watching o'er your flocks by night;
God with man is now residing,
Yonder shines the infant-light:
Come and worship,
Worship Christ, the new-born King.

Sages, leave your contemplations;
Brighter visions beam afar:
Seek the great Desire of nations,
Ye have seen His natal star:
Come and worship,
Worship Christ, the new-born King.

Saints before the altar bending,
Watching long in hope and fear,
Suddenly the Lord, descending,
In His temple shall appear:
Come and worship,
Worship Christ, the new-born King.

Mistletoe and Holly

BY THOMAS A. DALY.

The mistletoe is gemmed with pearls,
Red berries hath the holly.
Remember, all ye modest girls,
The mistletoe is gemmed with pearls,
And when it hangs above your curls,
Away with melancholy!
The mistletoe is gemmed with pearls,
Red berries hath the holly.

Since mistletoe is hard to find,
We do not need it, Mollie,
O do, I beg of you, be kind,—
Since mistletoe is hard to find,
Pretend that you are color-blind,
And kiss beneath this holly.
Since mistletoe is hard to find,
We do not need it, Mollie.

Christmas Acrostic

BY ROSAMUND LIVINGSTONE McNAUGHT.

C is for Christmas, best day of year!
H is for Holly, the Christmas cheer.
R is for Ringing of bells, glad and free!
I is for Imgard, who founded the tree.
S is for Santa Claus, filled with glee!
T is for Toys, the stocking to fill.
M is for Mistletoe, hung with good will!
A is for Anthems that merrily ring!
S is for Saiour, the Christmas King!

Merry Christmas

Welcome! Merry Christmas morn,
Happy day when Christ was born;
When I bend my knee to pray,
I will thank God for this day.

What a precious Christmas gift,
From the mother's knee they lift,
When the wise men from afar,
Found Him by the guiding star.

"Christmas gift!" He says to all
Who are listening to His call;
"What have you to give to me?
I will give my life for thee."

But He's 'way up in the sky,
And we cannot reach so high;
So we'll give His children dear,
Gifts, for they are ever near.

Little Snow Flake

Little snowflake, soft and white,
Drops down in the silent night;
Soft she came with steady poise,
Making not a bit of noise;
Gently falling on the earth,
To be present at the birth
Of the Christ-child, and adorn,
With her beauty, Christmas morn.
Sure, no fitter emblem there
With the Saviour to compare.
Perfect, holy, pure is He,
Doing good so noiselessly;
Leaving paradise above,
To redeem us by His love.

A great English surgeon recently expressed the view that modern girls are bad tempered in a greater proportion than were their grandmothers.

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KINGS OF THE MISSOURI

By Hugh Pendexter

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(Continued From Last Week.)

Lander thought tenderly of Susette, then jumped from his mule to examine the keelboat more critically and to wonder why such craft must be made in Cincinnati, Louisville or Pittsburgh. It now came home to him that had he not mixed up in the duel and killed his man he might have secured a little capital and from his own "navy yard" turned out keelboats and taken a rare profit.

"But if not for the fight I'd probably hung round town, somebody's hired man," he morosely told himself as he led his mule over the slight ridge to where Bridger's men were camped.

A chorus of yells accelerated his pace and he soon beheld some twenty men singing and dancing around their morning fires while nearly as many more were crawling from their blankets and cursing the hilarity of their mates. A slim, wiry-built man walked among them, counting off on his fingers to check them up.

"Where is Long Simons? Is the fool still in St. Louis? Then he stays there, and we shall have to elect a new bully for this trip," remarked the slim man.

"Bah! That Long Simons don't rare on his hind-legs when I go by," growled a big hulk of a fellow.

"Ye never did go fo' to give him no battle, Porker," drawled a lazy southern voice, and a young man with deep marks of dissipation on his face raised himself from his blankets and threw back his long black hair.

"I'll give ye a battle, ye whelp!" roared Porker, rushing at the prostrate youth.

The other came to his feet like a cat, a knife flashing in his hand, his white teeth gleaming wolfishly.

"Hold, hold! I, Etienne Prevost, will shoot the man who makes the first move." And Lander knew he was gazing at a celebrated mountain man, one of the gallaxy which had graduated under Ashley while a mere youth. "You shall all have a chance to show your mettle. We'll settle the question before we start. The red belt is in my pack; but no knife-play. Hunter, put up the knife."

"Go to ——!" snarled Hunter, bending half double and beginning to circle about the mighty Porker, who now showed signs of fear.

"Put up that knife, you fool! Haven't you sweat the rum out of you yet?" cried Prevost.

With a snarl Hunter ducked forward. Porker turned to run and secure a weapon and sprawled on his face. Hunter was astride of him in a second with the knife raised. Lander felt his stomach revolting at the sight of murder all but committted. Then Prevost fired, and with a yelp of pain and rage Hunter tottered to his feet, clasping his right wrist.

"Go back to St. Louis, you trouble-maker. Go join the A. F. C. We don't want you," coldly advised Prevost as he began reloading his pistol.

"Etienne Prevost, I'll kill you for this," screamed Hunter.

"Mebbe. But go back to St. Louis and wait for your broken wrist to mend. If you will come with me I'll fix it up until you can get treated in town."

"If I step aside with you it'll be fo' to knife you with my left hand," gritted Hunter, tying his handkerchief around his neck for a sling and walking away.

"Good riddance!" growled Prevost. Then he turned and beheld Lander staring wide-eyed at the scene.

"Who are you? What do you want?" Prevost roughly demanded, walking up to him and surveying him sharply. "You don't belong to this outfit."

"Mr. Bridger sent me here to join it," explained Lander. "Said I could go with the boat or with the land party at Lexington."

"Who are you?"

Lander told him and added that he had been employed by the A. F. C. until the day before.

"If Jim Bridger knew that he never would have sent you. We don't want any A. F. C. spies with us."

The men began crowding forward ominously. One man suggested they duck him in the river. Another advised tying him to his mule and driving the animal into the river. Lander laid his rifle across the saddle and reaching down pulled his knife from his boot.

"I may not be very welcome here," he said. "But some one is going to get killed before I'm ducked or tied to any mule."

Porker, who now recovered something of his former aplomb and fearing he had lost caste because of his mishap with Hunter, swaggered forward with a camp-axe in his hand and loudly called out:

"Ev'ry one step aside. I'll cut this young rooster's comb. . . .Gawdfrey!"

He came to an abrupt halt and rubbed his chin and grinned foolishly. To Prevost he explained:

"This hyar younker is th' one what did for Mal Phinny of th' A. F. C. outfit. Killed him las' night in a fight on Bloody Island. All St. Louis heard about it just as I was leavin' Tilton's bar to git here on time."

"Then he done a mighty good job. Wish he'd done for ol' Parker," shouted one of the men, relaxing into a peaceful attitude. "If ye done that Malcom skunk ye needn't bother to keep yer gun p'inted this way, Mister Doolest."

"Jim Bridger know about the fight?" inquired Prevost, his voice shading off into courtesy.

"He gave the word for us to fire," replied Lander without shifting his rifle or relaxing his watchfulness.

"Then we've had enough of this horse-play," said Prevost. "S'long as Bridger sent you, then you must belong. But I want to say right now that there's altogether too much cock-a-doodle-dooing here to suit me. I reckon you all need to be blooded a bit. I ain't heard nothing for forty-eight hours except fighting talk. We've just about time to settle this business before the steamboat gits here. One of you is best man and is to carry the pipe and wear the bully's red belt. Hurry up and put your weapons one side. Keelboat style, except biting and eye-gouging. Every man who's shot off his yawp is going to be licked or be a champion."

Lander restored the knife to his boot, dropped the rifle in the hollow of his arm and said:

"You can count me out. I ain't any hankering to wear your red belt."

"You'll fight when it comes your turn," Prevost coldly warned. "I never started for the mountains yet without first gitting all the bile out of a man's system. And you're too quick to stand folks off with guns and knives. Right now, before the steamer comes, we're going to decide who's who for this whole trip. Porker, seeing as you've 'lowed to be champion in place of Long Simons——"

"Whoopee!" bawled a heavy voice back in the village street.

The group turned and beheld a rangy-built man riding toward them on a vicious-looking mule. The newcomer waved his arms and loudly announced:

"Here I be. More 'gator than man. Stronger'n a buf-ler in a pushin' match. Hungry as a grizzly for a huggin' match. I've got panther blood in my body, an' th' teeth of a mountain lion. I've come to hurt somebody powerful bad. I wore th' red belt to th' mountains on th' last trip, an' I'll wear it again."

Porker stared at him uneasily, then brightened as he observed the champion was swerving from side to side as if half drunk.

"So you did manage to make it, eh?" growled Prevost. "A little more and it would have been your last trip with the Rocky Mountain Fur outfit."

"Ye couldn't keep me back any more'n yer bare hands could hold a buf'ler bull back from water," drunkenly boasted Long Simons, dismounting and standing unsteadily. "I'd 'a' been here sooner but I met Hunter who'd had trouble with his arm. Stopped to fix his sling for him. He hit for St. Louis, leavin' a trail o' brimstone and sulfur behind him. Boss, don't tell me th' red belt's been fit for an' won. If it has I'll scrunch th' man that has it."

"You're in time," snapped Prevost. "That's more'n I can say of your condition."

He then counted the men and found the tally satisfactory. The question of physical superiority was usually settled and the red belt awarded at the start of the trip. This absorbed the fighting spirit of the men and allowed them to stick to their work without bickerings. With Prevost these annual battles meant more efficiency during the long trip to the mountains and back, a sort of clearing-house for distemper and private feuds. Glancing over the company he said:

"As it seems to lay between Long Simons and Porker you other boys can git ready and find out who's the two best among you. Hurry it along. Any feller showing the white feather will be booted into the river. All belts and weapons back there by my tent. No biting or eye-digging. No bone-breaking after a man's beat."

Lander had heard of these contests but had never been brought face to face with the facts. His eyes opened widely as two men clinched the minute Prevost ceased speaking and rolled over the grass fighting like tiger cats. Obviously there was bad blood between the two and they had waited hungrily until the boss gave the word; now fought to hurt, to maim, all but to kill.

Lander had seen street fights in St. Louis but none that were so cold-bloodedly ferocious as this. It impressed him as being more deadly than an exchange of shots on Bloody Island. As he followed the wheel of legs and arms another couple fell to.

In this abrupt fashion, with no preliminaries to gloss the proceedings, those men who had antipathies to settle immediately came to blows and clinches. Then more slowly followed those who had no grievances to settle. Once committed to battle the latter quickly discovered their blood was hot and responded to the primitive lust.

Inside of ten minutes only Prevost, Long Simons, Porker and Lander were left standing. It was brutal work. Prevost glided among the combatants, pulling one off his man to prevent murder, urging another to a greater resistance, kicking a jaw that was endeavoring to bite into a bronzed neck, stabilizing the melee so his loss of man-power would be the minimum and involve nothing more serious than a broken bone.

After twenty minutes the defeated were crawling or staggering to the river to wash their wounds, and the victors were panting and eyeing one another wolfishly.

"Ten minutes' rest, then you what's left double up and go at it," ruled Prevost.

"I'll take on this new feller," spoke up one of the victors, and he leered malevolently at Lander.

"He's your meat," promptly ruled Prevost. "First come, first served." It was an old game for him, this umpiring of forty fighting men all in action at the same time. He supervised it with the same precision and unconcern he would exhibit in tying up a pack of beavers.

"But I don't hanker to figure as a champion," said Lander.

"Ye won't be no champion, or anywhere near it," chuckled the man who had challenged him. "Don't ye fret any."

Prevost's thin face wrinkled in disgust as he turned on Lander.

"If that's your style, if you're afeared of a little scrimmage among your friends, you ain't no man to go into the Blackfoot country, not even if Jim Bridger did send you," he grunted. "Hook on to Rummy there or hit the trail for St. Louis."

Lander felt a sudden rage boiling up in his heart against the leering Rummy. The brutality of the spectacle coming on top of the duel and the night's hard ride had sapped his fighting spirit. But Prevost's disdain was a spur that dug him cruelly. While the time-honored custom of fighting the fight out of the men was a sound one he could not see how it should apply to him, a stranger, who had evidenced no desire to bully any one.

"Time's up! Make it sharp!" ordered Prevost.

The man called Rummy grinned exultingly, revealing several blanks where front teeth had been, and dived into Lander before the latter could set himself. At first Lander was propelled backward and with difficulty kept his feet. Prevost watched him with contempt. Then he caught his balance, dug a' heel into the sward and brought Rummy's rush to an abrupt halt. The man instantly shifted his hold and had him by the throat. Almost as quick Lander's two hands shot up side his opponent's arms and with an outward fling easily broke the hold and began hammering his man unmercifully.

Rummy had scant knowledge of fisticuffs and, like most of his mates, depended on close quarters for success, his technique consisting of kicking, choking and bone-breaking.

With a terrific smack Lander's left caught him between the eyes and jolted the thick head back. Rummy grunted and shook his head and gamely bored in again.

With a swinging upper-cut Lander's right went to his jaw, straightening him out in the air. When he struck the turf he remained very quiet.

"This is all foolishness!" Lander fumed at Prevost.

Prevost smiled crookedly, his eyes twinkling.

"It's the kind of foolishness that keeps you from digging back to St. Louis where they might make it hot for you along of what you done to a A. F. C. man," he said.

There had been five couples in the last bout, and Lander and his man had been the first to finish.

"Pretty nifty work, younker," chuckled Long Simon. "But ye can pound my head all day without botherin' me any, less ye git so tarnal careless as to bust my pipe. Then I would git mad."

Prevost leaped among the fighters and pulled a couple apart and warned:

"That's enough. You two been chewing each other. If I see any more biting I'll spoil the biter's teeth for good."

The two got to their feet, both claiming the victory. Prevost motioned them to retire, saying, "Neither of you is any good." Turning to the remaining three couples he soon had the winners standing apart; there with Lander made four survivors from the mill.

"Send 'em along. I'm gittin' sleepy from waitin'," growled Porker.

"Ye big hog!" snorted Long Simons. "Want to fight 'em when they can't toddle? Mister Prevost, some of 'em oughter be matched ag'in' us two now afore they git any tireder."

"Shut up," snapped Prevost. Then to the four men: "Match up. The winners go against Porker and Simons."

"I'll take this A. F. C. killer," promptly spoke up a man with long sandy mustaches and light blue eyes. The other two instantly fell upon each other.

Lander's challenger stepped backward, saying:

"Let's have plenty of room to operate in, young feller. Seein' as how ye fight a new-fangled way I don't want to be crowded."

Lander felt no hostility toward this chap. The sandy hair and blue eyes and grinning mouth suggested good nature. He held his hands ready to foil a rush, and as Prevost became busy overseeing the other couple he took time to murmur:

"D'ye want to fight that Porker or Long Simons?"

"I'll fight anything," coldly answered Lander, striking a pawing hand aside.

"Wall I won't." The confession was accompanied by a chuckle. "So ye needn't be hoggish in mountin' me, for ye're goin' to win mighty easy."

As he said this he deftly secured a grip on Lander's right wrist, dodged a drive of the left, and closed in. With both arms about Lander's waist and his head burrowing into his chest he proceeded to give a demonstration of striving to lift Lander off his feet. For a few moments Lander feared being thrown and struggled viciously, using his left against the head with short-armed jabs.

"What'n——— ye tryin' to do?" came the muffled query. "Tryin' to git me mad? I ain't hurtin' ye any, be I?"

Then Lander realized his opponent was content to cling to him. With a sour grin Lander accepted the proposition and displayed great activity in swirling about. Once they went down with Lander underneath, but the other lexteriously thhew himself on his side, and with a spurt of strength pulled Lander on top. Then with a groan he relaxed his hold and lay still.

Lander got to his feet and stared in dismay. He had played the other fellow's game, yet by some accident the man was unconscious, or worse. Picking up a camp kettle Lander ran to the river and brought water and doused it over the silent figure.

"Young man, you git 'em quick. No doubt about that," called out Prevost.

Lander threw more water. With the celerity of a Jack-in-the-box the man bobbed to a sitting posture and cunningly winked an eye. In deep relief Lander dropped the kettle. Prevost was calling out:

"New man wins. Perkins wins. Rest up and go against Simons and Porker."

Lander was still fresh, but for the sake of the quitter's good name he simulated fatigue and took time to study Porker. The man was so named because of his bulk. To grapple with him would be useless as the man's sheer weight would carry any ordinary antagonist down to defeat. Nor did Lander believe his sturdiest blows could register any effect on the round, shaggy head. He eyed the wastline speculatively. That man's abdomen was laced with muscles built up during long mountain trips. So far as Lander could perceive there was no vulnerable point, neither jaw nor wind. But because of the man's height he decided to play for the wind.

"Do you feel fit?" Prevost kindly inquired after ten minutes had elapsed.

Lander nodded and stepped quickly forward to meet Porker. The latter eyed him sardonically and waited for him to come within reach, and then flung out his flail of a hand. Lander passed under it and drove his right into the pit of the bully's stomach, and as he delivered the blow he realized he was adapting the pose of a knife-fighter, and he remembered Papa Clairs parting advice to "keep behind the point."

The blow resounded loudly and drove a grunt from Porker. Some of the men set up a cheer, but Lander felt the resilient muscles give and come back under his first and knew that mode of attack was as useless as to beat a buffalo with the bare hands. He was out of reach of the long arms and circling about for another jab almost before Porker knew he had been hit.

Porker's eyes grew lurid. His pride was hurt.

"Ye bug!" he roarded. "Tryin' to make fun o' me, eh? Wal, I'll l'arn ye from childhood up."

Simons had his man tucked comfortably away under one arm and was refraining from inflicting punishment. A wide grin cracked his face as he watched Lander.

"All he makes me think of is a knife-fighter," he bawled out, "an' he do make me think o' that most dingly. Hit him ag'in, ye weasel! Give him one in th' snoot!"

Lander maneuvered warily, his left hand out at one side, his right hand advanced with the elbow almost touching his hip. Porker lurched toward him, vilely berating him for running away after "takin' a man by s'prise." Lander evaded the clawing hands and sent his right under the chin just as he would have lunged with the point, with his whole body behind the blow. The massive jaw might be impervious to the bare fist, just as the strongly muscled abdomen could ignore anything short of a mule's kick, but as he happened to be holding his tongue between his teeth he bit it cruelly.

"Curse you!" he roared, spitting blood and rushing frantically to grapple his tormentor.

"Bully for ye, younker! Bleed him some more! Lawd, a big fool like that lettin' a child lick him!" howled Long Simons, shaking his man up and down in a paroxysm of joy.

"Wait'll I git my hooks into ye!" snarled Porker.

Lander swung both fists, the double smack landing on nose and eye. The nose began to bleed and the eye grew puffy.

"Haw haw!" I'm waitin'!" yelled Simons, letting his man drop to the ground and crawl away while he pounded his huge hands together in delight.

"Good fighting!" applauded Prevost.

But the contest was too unequal to continue in Lander's favor. His agility and audacity in taking the fight to Porker had dazed the bully and won a temporary advantage. He had a theory of offense that might have worked out successfullly could he have kept clear of the madly swinging arms. The brawny throat was sensitive, he concluded. He proved it by leaping forward and landing a stiff jab. No great damage was done yet Porker was taken with a fit of coughing, and could Lander have hammered in more blows on throat it is possible he would have downed his man.

Porker now threw all discretion aside and rushed at his nimble adversary with the ferocity of a mad bull, swinging his long arms and ponderous fists in a thoroughly unscientific manner. It was useless to guard against such an onslaught. For a minute or two Lander ducked and dodged or slipped away, with no opportunity to take the offensive. Then he caught a buffet on the head that knocked him violently on to his back, the wind driven from his body. With a howl of triumph Porker jumped forward to stamp on him.

Prevost's pistol cracked and the lead fanned the infuriated man's face and the leader's voice was warning: "Through your thick skull, Porker, if you don't pull up."

"He's my meat," gasped Porker, turning his bloody visage toward Prevost.

"I'll shoot you and stick you in a tree to dry if you don't come away. You won the fight. That's all."

"But he blooded me," protested Porker.

"Shucks! It ain't nothin' to what I'm goin' to do with ye once ye git over pumpin' for wind," bellowed Long Simons, lounging nearer, his hamlike hands held before him, half closed like a gorilla's, his huge shoulders sagging and rising.

With a husky bleat Porker turned to clinch him, but Simons waved him back, warning:

"Take yer time. Ye'll need lots of wind to buck ag'in' me. Git yer breath. I don't want no one sayin' I ran foul o' ye while ye was tuckered out. I've heard th' talk ye've been makin' an' I'm goin' to make ye eat yer words. This row atween ye'n' me is goin' to be a real fight, I reckon."

Calmed by his realization of the desperate game ahead of him, and disquieted by observing that Simons seemed to have sobered off quite thoroughly, Porker walked to the river bank and splashed the cold water over his head and shoulders. Prevost helped Lander sit up and the sandy-haired chap who had quit brought water and bathed his head. For a minute Lander could not identify himself and stared foolishly at the rough men and wondered why they were bruised and battered. They grinned at him sympathetically, and by degrees the details of the fight came back to him.

Long Simon came up, his hairy face suggesting a grizzly bear learning to smile, and endorsed:

"Younker, yer shore some gamecock. When you grow up ye'll be some fighter. Shake!"

Lander gave a limp hand, then glimpsed Porker reclining in the grass and hotly declared:

"I can kill him with a knife inside of sixty seconds."

"Did you kill Phinny with a knife?" dryly asked Prevost.

"With a pistol," was the faint answer; and the lust to kill deserted him.

"Being such a master hand for blood-lettin' you'll do fine to let loose in the Blackfoot country butcher-shop when we git there," Prevost ironically observed. "You also could murder Porker with a gun. You don't seem to understand that this is a friendly fight to see who shall wear the red belt. All bad blood is s'posed to be spilled right here. If you go to the mountains with me I don't want to hear any more threats against any of my men. Not even if you was Jim Bridger's brother."

Lander burned hotly under the rebuke. He decognized the justice of it and apologized.

"That crack over the head made me see red. I'm not looking to fight any one with a knife. I told you I didn't want to fight any of the men. I knew Porker would best me when I went against him. I just tried to make it a good one while it lasted."

"Said handsome enough to suit a Quaker," chuckled Prevost. "And you made it a good one and plenty more . . . . Hi, Porker! How's the breathing?"

"Good!" growled Porker, clambering to his feet and pulling off his buckskin shirt and standing forth a hairy behemoth of a man. "An' if that child 'lows his little dancin' lesson with me was a good fight jest let him watch me chaw up Long Simons as easy as a 'gator chaws a puppy."

"Ye'd feel a heap better, Porky, if yer heart was ahind them bold words," said Long Simons, laughingly as he peeled to the buff: "Now I'm comin' to make a call on yet."

"The lach-string is out!"

With monstrous impact they crashed together; and Lander forgot his aching head in watching the two Titans. Their barrel-like chests came together until it did not seem that bone and sinew could withstand the shock. Then they secured grips, and scarcely moving their feet began straining and lifting and pulling, seeking an advantage whereby an arm would snap or a muscle tear loose. They were primitive forces, eschewing all man-made rules except the embargo laid down by Prevost.

The boss watched them anxiously, fearful of losing the services of one, and yet knowing the two must fight it out now or be fighting later on, and fighting perhaps with something besides their bare strength.

Evenly matched in weight and seemingly of equal strength and experience, there seemed no choice between them at first. But as they slowly revolved about and Lander saw the wide, contented grin on Simons' face and the deep scowl on Porker's brow he wisely suspected the former was very confident and that the latter was much worried. At that, within the first minute Porker got his man at a decided disadvantage, and had he not lusted too prematurely to end it then and there he might have scored a triumph. But he worked too hard and fast and within another minute the odds had vanished and they were breast to breast again.

The struggle both sickened and fascinated Lander. On the faces of the other men he beheld only a breathless interest. Observing the expression on Lander's face Prevost smiled grimly and said:

"The man who has the guts to go after beaver where we're going looks on this rassling as just play. You think they'll kill each other. No such thing. They'll maul and pound each other, and if I wasn't here they'd bite and chaw each other. Worst that can come of it is a bu'sted leg or arm, and one of them out of it for the season. That's all that worries me."

He was interrupted by a mighty spank! Porker had loosed a hand and had dealt Long Simons a terrific clout on the head. Simons' head rocked back, and Porker, with visions of a clear title to the red belt, gave a whoop and sought to follow up his advantage. Then Simons' apish arms closed about him.

There followed a convulsive struggle, Porker tearing at his opponent's bearded face to force him to release his crushing hold. Then a moment of weakening, and Porker found himself over his opponent's hip. The next moment he crashed headlong to the ground and lay there insensible.

Throwing back his shoulders Long Simons flapped his arms and sounded the cock's crow of triumph. Prevost examined the unconscious man, then curtly announced:

"He'll do. Nothing broken. The red belt is yours for another trip, Simons. That is, unless this newcomer wants to try for it."

He pointed toward the village, where a man on a mule was quitting the street to ride toward the camp.

"Papa Clair!" cried Lander. "Lord! What does he want here? And riding so fast." And a nameless chill gripped his heart as he watched the old man flog his mule to greater efforts.

"There comes the steamboat! See her smoke below th' bend!" excitedly yelled Rummy.

CHAPTER V

Pinaud, the Hunter.

As Papa Clair rode he kept his head turned to watch the smoke below the bend. Prevost remarked that it "looked like a race with the steamboat, with the mule a winner."

"It's something about me," said Lander uneasily. "Probably about my duel with Phinny."

"Then the boat has something to do with it," said Prevost. "Clair has come hard and fast to beat it out. The A. F. C. may be sending to catch you."

"Can they take me here?" Lander anxiously inquired.

"If they're strong enough. But if they've come to take you it ain't because you fought a duel. Duels are natural as sleep. It's 'cause you wiped out a' A. F. C. man who was a friend of old Hurry-Up Parker. Now we'll know."

The last as Papa Clair's mule came to a staggering halt a hundred yards away. Clair was afoot with the quickness of a cat and running toward the group.

"My friend," he called out on beholding Lander. "Holy blue! What has happened to you? You have the bruise, the scratch! Your raiment is torn."

"Nothing, nothing, Papa Clair. What brings you here?" replied Lander.

"Imbecile that I am! Armed men are on the boat to get you. We must ride at once."

"How many? I reckon we can stand them off," spoke up Prevost.

"No, no. There must be no trouble between the A. F. C. and the Rocky Mountain Fur Company—at least, not in Missouri. We must go. You must know nothing about us. And we must ride quick!"

"Then you must have a fresh mule, Etienne Clair," said Prevost.

"A thousand thanks for the same, M'sieu Prevost."

"Simons, rush up two mules," was the sharp order.

The champion did as bid but remonstrated.

"No need o' runnin'. If thar's any trouble along o' that boat I reckon we can smooth it down."

"At Lexington, but not here at St. Charles. Put him on the trail for Lexington, Papa. He can follow the river close enough to see when the boat has passed. He can hold back when he reaches Lexington until sure the steamer has gone and the men with it. If the men stay with us to trap him I'll send someone down the trail to warn him. Now be off. She'll be poking her head round the bend in another minute."

With his mind in a whirl Lander took his rifle, mounted the mule and followed Papa Clair up the river, keeping under cover of a fringe of cottonwoods and willows. The two men covered some five or six miles, exchanging scarcely a word. Then Clair pulled up on the edge of a wooded terrace that gave a view of the river and quickly remarked:

"Now to wait for the steamer to go by. Fumez la pipe. The men on the boat must stick to the river as they haven't any horses or mules and Prevost won't lend them any."

"What does it all mean?" demanded Lander.

"It was after I left you, my friend, I did not feel to sleep," Papa Clair began speaking between puffs as his pipe balked a bit. "I walked down to the levee, thinking that perhaps some of your visitors would be waiting to get their satisfy from me. I heard a man say the Golden Queen would start at three o'clock. I found the boat and watched the freight go aboard. Steam was up. They would be leaving soon. Then as I stood behind a pile of barrels armed men passed through the light of the basket-torch. They were not trappers nor traders. I recognized Dillings among them. I knew it meant mischief.

"I stole close to the guards and heard talk. They spoke of you. One said they must get you before you got out of the state. That was enough for me. I went to the Parker house on Pine street and woke a negro in back and gave him money and your letter; and I told him to give it to m'm'selle early in the morning and to let no one see him. Then I placed my knife at his throat and promised to come back and cut off his head if he failed to do as I told him. He said he would sit up all night to be sure to give it to her early. Then to my room, then a mule, and here we are."

"You have come far enough out of your way, Papa. After the boat passes you must start back," said Lander, with a sigh in his voice.

"Name of heaven! Go back and leave you to be captured, perhaps at Lexington? You slander me!"

"Bridger's men won't let them take me."

"They will have a writing from the court. If Bridger stops them, then the A. F. C. will make it warm for his company, perhaps try to take away his license. No, no! We must not let M'sieu Bridger have trouble over it."

"I'd rather have you with me than a thousand mountain men, but it's my trouble."

"I am here, Etienne Clair. I went to my room and brought this." He held up a long heavy package securely wrapped in buckskin. "I have come to stay. Not only to Lexington, eight days away, but to the mountains. By the grace of God I will see what truth there is in the cooking-springs and caves of war-paint. See these!"

He unwrapped the package and disclosed three long scabbards, one of his dearly beloved knives in each. With the one in his boot he had four. He proceeded to fasten the three blades to his belt, saying as he did so:

"They are all I had to bring. They would have wept had I left them behind. Had I taken one the other three would have been jealous. Ah, they are very sensitive, these little ones of mine. See how bright the blade shines because it goes to the fountain!"

He pulled a knife and held it up to mirror the sun.

Immensely heartened by his friend's presence Lander did not have the courage to insist on the old man's returning. He had been homesick without knowing what the matter with him. The[y] tugged at his heart and kept his thoughts turned to St. Louis. The mountain men were all strange and exceedingly rough in their way. He did not fear physical danger, but the fighting and carousing sickened him.

"I ought not to admit it," he mused. "Yet I was feeling very lonesome until you came."

With a rare smile lighting his wrinkled face Papa Clair replied:

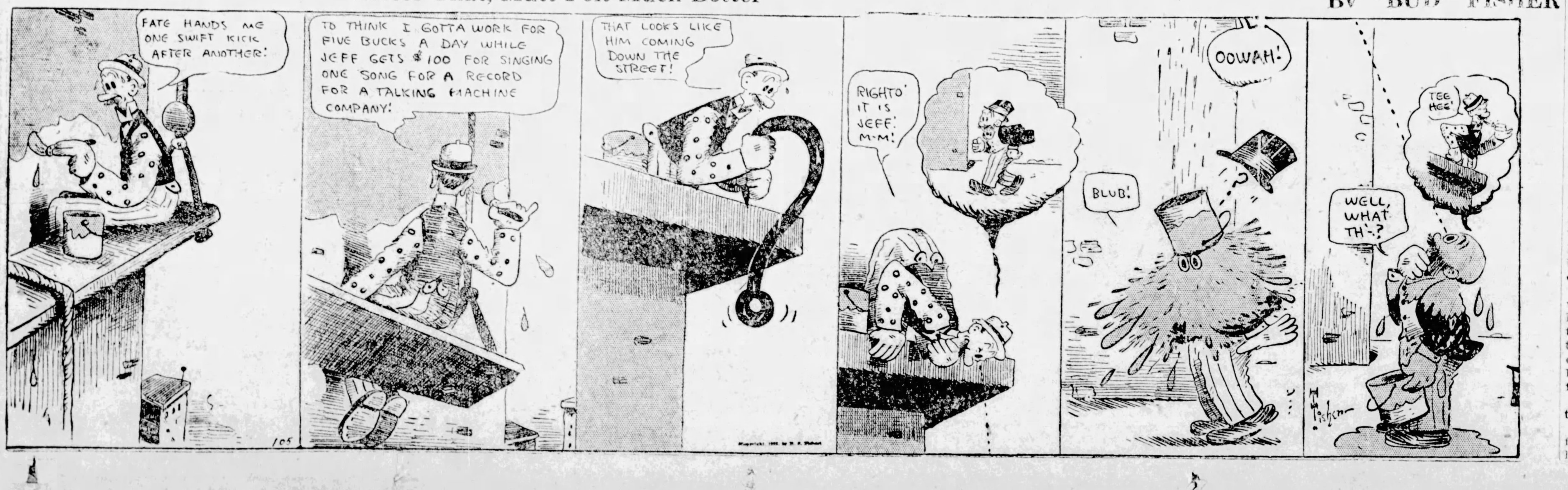
"It is very good of m'sieu to low. Now to business. We brought no supplies. Take your rifle and scout the bottoms. I will see if I can find M'sieu Rabbit or Madame Turkey."

They hitched their mules and separated, Papa Clair taking one of his knives.

To Be Continued

MUTT AND JEFF— After That, Mutt Felt Much Better

By "BUD" FISHER



FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

CHRISTMAS is not Christmas unless we get something new to wear. There are sure to be parties and church suppers and possibly a sleigh-ride with a warm supper following.

Who does not like a new dress to wear on these holiday gatherings? Here are offered some good styles for the stout figure as well as youthful models.

We have said "pretty as a picture" so often that we imagine we see a frame around Madame 1200. Auto-suggestion will do most anything now that it is in its heyday of popularity. We copy Coue and say "Everyday in every way, clothes are getting prettier and prettier."

Merry Christmas to all you fashion lovers!

No. 1568—A becoming dress to the full figure. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¾ yards 40-inch material.

No. 1200—A smart overblouse. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1¼ yards 36-inch material with ¾ yard binding.

No. 9979—A smart dress for the woman who is a trifle heavy. Cut in sizes 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 5⅜ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1358—A one-piece afternoon dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 36-inch material.

Transfer Pattern No. 608—In yellow only—15c extra.

No. 1439—A practical pair of bloomers joined to an underwaist. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅜ yards 36-inch material for bloomers and ½ yard 36-inch material for underwaist.

No. 1574—Youthful lines for youthful figures. Cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3⅝ yards 36-inch material.

Transfer Pattern No. 637—In yellow only—15c extra.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc. MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SUGAR MILL BLAST INJURES HUNDREDS

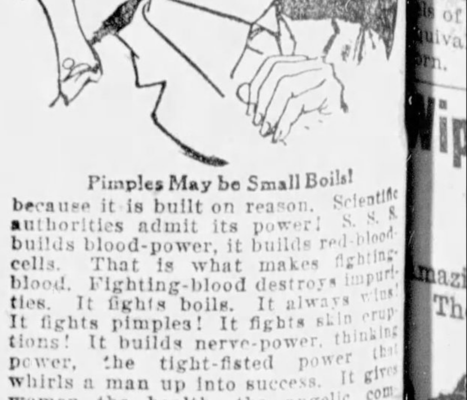
One hundred workmen were killed or injured recently in a boiler explosion which wrecked the Estrella sugar mill near Campaguey, Cuba. Most of the victims are Spaniards.

In the Summer of 1889 hailstones fell in parts of Europe which weighed over three pounds and a number of persons were killed in the fields.

Boils Quit Quick!

S. S. S. Will Prove to You in Your Own Case the "How" and "Why" of its Remarkable Blood-Cleansing Power!

There is a reason for everything that happens. Common-sense kills misery. Common-sense also stops boils! S. S. S. is the common-sense remedy for boils



Pimples May be Small Boils!

because it is built on reason. Scientific authorities admit its power! S. S. S. builds blood-power, it builds red-blood-cells. That is what makes fighting-blood. Fighting-blood destroys impurities. It fights boils. It always wins! It fights pimples! It fights skin eruptions! It builds nerve-power, thinking power, the tight-fisted power that whirls a man up into success. It gives women the health, the angelic complexion and the charm that moves the world! These are the reasons that have made S. S. S. today the great blood-cleanser, body-builder, success builder, and it's why results have made tears of joy flow from the souls of thousands! Mr. V. D. Schaff, 557 15th St., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I tried for years to get relief from a bad case of boils. Everything failed until I took S. S. S. I am now absolutely cured, and it was S. S. S. that did it."

Try it yourself. S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores in two sizes. The larger size bottle is the more economical.

S.S.S. *makes you feel like yourself again*

ANGE HEARS TAX PROPOSAL

gram Would Limit Rate n Farms and Cut All tate Levies.

e golden jubilee session of Ohio Grange last week received one e most comprehensive taxation rams probably ever submitted organization in Ohio. It was nted by C. A. Dyer, chairman e state executive committee of grange and secretary of the Home Protective league.

e program proposes:

olition of all state levies except oldiers' bonus.

mit the tax rate in rural com-ities to 14 mills, except such s as are outside that limit at nt.

ohibition of special elections for levies and bond issues.

Take Away Tax Authority.

king away from officials au-y to levy taxes above 14 mills out consent of the people at the ember election. (Dyer said four provisions, if written into by the legislature, would save farmers more than $10,000,000 ally, "now collected from them out their consent.")

at traffic which uses roads re-maintain and reconstruct them.

eight and passenger trucks and es operated for hire to be d as public utilities and con-d as to weight and speed and n "some just way."

ese trucks and busses be re-d to take out liability insur-to protect the public.

New Tax on Gasoline.

ce an excise tax on the sale of ne, the proceeds to be used en-for road purposes, and deduct mount of this tax from the road borne by tangible property.

a rural police system is to be lished place the burden on traf-hat travels the road and not on estate. (Dyer does not advo-rural police and estimates a police system would cost $900,-n two years).

mit assessments for highways on ning and abutting property to ed per cent of a road suited to needs of the farmer himself an i for the road built for the freight

Keep Present Debt Law.

ep and strengthen the present law and oppose any holiday in for a short period, as is being osed.

sk the legislature and the gov-r to cut all unnecessary expen-es and useless officials.

rganization of local govern-so official expense may be re-d at least 40 per cent.

oper budget law and elective t commissioners to supervise nditures, equalize distribution axes and enforce economy.

act a just income tax.

Wants Debt Control Law.

act a debt control law similar hat of India, whereby all bor-ng propositions must be passed y the state tax commission.

pose reappraisement of real

pose all attempts to place ier burdens on real estate until mes, luxury, privilege and eco-c waste are bearing their share overnment cost.

rict enforcement of the uniform , provided it is enforced as to all es of property alike and that igh strict enforcement no addi-l burdens be placed on the er and home owner.

ANADA IMPORTS OST U. S. CORN

arly 50 Per Cent of Our 1921 Crop Goes to Dominion.

early half the exports of corn n the United States in 1921—or 52,806 bushels—went to Canada, rts the department of agricul-.

uch of this corn, however, ntually went to Europe, for adian statistics showed that only 00,000 bushels were imported n this country for home con-ption.

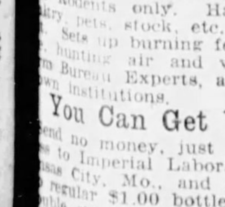
xports of corn during each of first three months of 1922 were er than during any months of .

he second largest foreign market American corn was the Nether-s, where 17,843,464 bushels were orted. The next largest markets, point of receipts were the United gdom, Germany and Mexico.

orn exports for the first eight nths of this year exceeded the orts of the entire year of 1921 by 8,743 bushels. Total corn ex-s for 1921 were 128,974,248 hels. For the first eight months 1922 exports were 131, 463, 248 hels. Exclusive of 452,766 bar-of corn meal and corn flour, the ivalent of 1,811,064 bushels of n.

ipe Out Every Rat and Mouse

mazing Virus Quickly Kills Them All—Not a Poison—80,000 Users.



Rats, Mice, Gophers, — in fact all Rodents can now be easily and quickly wiped out. Imperial Virus is standard, time-tested method to do it. s Rodents only. Harmless to humans, iry pets, stock, etc. Greedily eaten on . Sets up burning fever. Pests die out-hunting air and water. Indorsed by m Bureau Experts, and large, nationally own institutions.

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end no money, just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 1920, nsas City, Mo., and they will send you regular $1.00 bottles of Imperial Virus uble strength). Pay the postman only 00 and a few cents postage when the kage containing the two $1.00 bottles ives. Enough for yourself and neighbor. ial inducements to represent them. Your 00 refunded on request if not pleased. time within 30 days. —Advertisement

Newark Children Mourn After Prayers in Street Fail to Save Beloved "Baby Doctor" From Reaper

Doctor M. Royal Whitenack-

BABY ZELMAN WHO OWES HIS LIFE TO THE "BABY DOCTOR"

CHILDREN OF ST. ROSE'S SCHOOL PRAYING FOR THEIR BENEFACTOR.

In school yards, playgrounds and other places where Newark, N. J. children gathered there was a mournful silence recently as thousands of girls and boys wept silently over the death of Dr. Miller Royal Whitenak, the "Baby Doctor."

For days after the first word of Dr. Whitenack's serious illness children knelt in schoolyards, streets and churches to pray for his recovery. It is estimated that 7,000 children were brought into the world and reared into sturdy young citizens under the physician's supervision.

Dr. Whitenack was revered by the children of Newark, thousands of whom owe their lives to him. The "Baby Doctor" was beloved in the poorer districts of the city where his visits often meant, instead of an ill-afforded expenditure, a $5 or $10 bill slipped under a pillow or left carelessly on a table.

Dr. Whitenack devoted his life to tending sick children after his own 8-year-old son died.

U. S. AND STATE MAY FIX FINES

Supreme Court, in Liquor Ruling, Says "Double Jeopardy" Not Issue.

Two cases considered by the government of major importance in the enforcement of national prohibition have been decided by the supreme court.

In one of them, coming from the state of Washington the government scored a sweeping victory, the supreme court holding that both the federal and a state government can prosecute and punish the same unlawful act in the manufacture, possession, transportation or sale of intoxicating liquors.

The other case, coming from California, the government lost in its contention that in the enforcement of national prohibition an executive officer can impose and collect as taxes the assessment and penalties imposed by those sections of the revised statutes which remain unrepealed by the Volstead act and which became law while the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor was not prohibited.

The United States district court for Western Washington dismissed a federal indictment charging Vito Lanza, Dick Barto and others with manufacturing, transporting and possessing intoxicating liquors on the ground that they had been tried and convicted in the state courts for the same offense. In reversing this action the supreme court held that "in the absence of special provision by congress, conviction and punishment in a state court under a state law for making, transporting and selling intoxicating liquors is not a bar to a prosecution in a court of the United States under the federal law for the same acts."

Referring to the contention by the defendants that they could not be placed in double jeopardy the court explained that the meaning of the term double jeopardy as used in the fifth amendment to the constitution referred to a second prosecution under the authority of the federal government after a first trial for the same offense under the same authority. An act denounced as a crime by both national and state sovereignties the court said is an offense against the peace and dignity of both.

MUSCLE SHOALS JOB IS PUSHED

Large Force Is Racing to Complete Big Dam Before Freeze-Up.

The general public may not be aware of it, but the power project at Muscle Shoals has not been abandoned while congress bickers over the question of accepting Henry Ford's proposal to take it over and complete it as a private enterprise.

Work is going forward steadily on the construction of the big Wilson dam under the direction of government engineers and reports received in Washington show that rapid progress is being made.

Government funds are being expended at the rate of $600,00 a month and more than 1,500 men are engaged in a race against time and the Tennesee river. The race is to complete a complicated job of coffer damming and foundation excavating and laying before the Winter floods come that would seriously interfere with the task, and prospects are said to be excellent that the elements will be circumvented.

When this section is finished only one foundation section will remain to be dug and poured and the engineers plan to put it in next Summer and complete it before flood time next December. Meanwhile work is being pushed on the upper portions of the dam and it is estimated that the completed job will be ready in a little over two years.

Of even greater importance and interest to the public is the assurance that the work being done represents the cheapest and best construction that has been accomplished since the project was started.

GERMAN RADIO IS RECOVERING

Setback Suffered in War Is Being Overcome as Traffic Picks Up.

Nearly 12,000,000 words flashed through the air between German wireless stations and foreign countries during 1921. A total of 618,300 messages were handled compared with 136,200 in 1919 and 315,500 in 1920. The word counts in these two preceding years were 4,820,800 and 7,750,500, respectively, as against 11,972,600 last year.

Of the 1921 traffic, 5,195,398 words were exchanged with United States stations in 315,665 radiograms. Spain ranked next in volume of communication with 90,128 messages of 1,409,107 words, and Italy was third with 83,049 of 1,512,133.

Germany's oldest important station is located in Nauen. Its traffic increased from 97,300 words in 1914 to 4,653,700 in 1918. During the three intervening war years, a total of 5,183,300 words was transmitted and received at Nauen. A sister tower at Eilvasen, near Hanover, it is revealed, handled about 8,000 words daily in connection with Tuckerton, New Jersey, during the latter part of the war.

The Nauen and Eilvesen stations operate regularly within a radius of 3,600 to 6,600 miles, although their messages have been known to be picked up as far away as New Zealand, 12,000 miles distant. The wireless service at Nauen is carried on at scheduled periods with plants in the United States and with Moscow, Aranjuez (Spain), Rome, Bucharest, and Oradeamare (Rumania). This plant handles press dispatches for overseas, as well as the usual telegraphic commercial business, and issues regular announcements of the time of day. Eilvesen is supplementary to the Nauen station. It acts mainly as a receiving depot, but handles the outgoing messages of the European press.

In addition to these two "international" plants, there is a wireless net spread over Germany comprising three chief stations, nine of intermediate calibre, nine of still smaller radius, and 75 which are capable of receiving only.

FOREIGNERS SEND MUCH MONEY HOME

During October and November approximately $110,000 Christmas money was sent abroad by foreigners residing in Youngstown, O.

Last year, the amount of Christmas money dispatched overseas was limited, due to the lack of work and because it was impossible to send money to Russia and some other countries where conditions were unsettled.

SAYS INITIATIVE IS TRAIT OF U. S.

Hoover Voices Faith in National Character of Americans.

Americans can make sure of progress along the road to human perfection by preserving and stimulating their initiative and glorifying service as a part of the national character, says Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, in his book summarizing "American Individualism," just off the press.

Experience in the backwash and misery of the war, he says, has strengthened his faith in American individualism for America steadily has been developing the ideals that constitute progressive individualism.

"Americans," he writes, "are not fooled into the pretense that all men are equal in ability, character, intelligence and ambition. That was part of the claptrap of the French revolution.

"If democracy is to secure its authorities in morals, religion and statesmanship, it must stimulate leadership for its own masses."

Leadership, Hoover says, "cannot, no matter how brilliant, carry progress far ahead of the average of the mass of individual units."

Asserting that the economic development of the last half century has lifted the general standard of comfort far higher than the loftiest dreams of our forefathers, he said, "the only road to further advancement is greater invention, greater elimination of waste, greater production and better distribution of commodities and services, for, by increasing their ratio to our numbers and dividing them justly, we will each have more of them."

The Powerful Katrinka

The Latest Markets

The upward trend of security prices, which has been in evidence the last fortnight, was halted toward the end of last week, mainly because predominant opinion was that the advance had been too rapid. Conditions, both at home and abroad, continued to improve.

The advance in sterling exchange to less than five per cent below parity was the most interesting development of the week and one of the most important since the armistice.

A multitude of possibilities are discussed as the pound sterling advances. An international market for American issues, such as existed before the war, is likely to be re-established if or when British money returns to a gold basis. American railways, old favorites in London, and many new issues which have become prominent on this side since 1914, may soon reap the benefit of British distribution.

Many reasons are given for the steady rise in sterling, but the most logical is the utterance of a New York banker. "The pound is approaching parity because it is worth parity," he says. "England has put her house in order."

Improvement in European affairs has been a feature of the week's news. Francs and even marks have increased in value with the pound; the Lausanne conference took on a more reassuring aspect; talk of a loan to Germany helped prices of copper metal, copper stocks and grain and a general feeling prevails that international affairs would soon get the benefit of constructive co-operative effort.

United Steel common reached the highest price for a month on the New York market, aided by reports of some sort of a cash or stock dividend after the first of the year and other steel shares advanced in sympathy and because of better prospects for the coming year.

Chesapeake and Ohio was given attention during the entire week on rumors and later on the announcement of its acquisition by Cleveland railroad interests. New York Central continued to show the effects of disappointment because of its failure to increase its dividend rate.

One of the principal reasons for the recent advance in stocks is the strength of cotton and wheat markets. This not only emphasizes the belief that the general price trend is uuward but has resulted in increasing the cash balances of many big stock operators, who have been on the long side of the commodity market for some time.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.40½. Corn, cash, 82½c. Oats, cash, 51½c. Barley, cash, 74c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 92c. Clover seed, cash, $13.55; Dec., $13.55; March, $13.60. Alsike, cash, $10.95; Dec., $10.95; March, $11.20. Timothy, cash, old, $3.45; new, $3.50; March, old, $3.65; new, $3.70.

Chicago—Wheat, Dec., $1.24; May, $1.23½; July, $1.14¾. Corn, Dec., 74¼c; May, 74c; July, 73½c. Oats, Dec., 45½c; May, 46⅞c; July, 43c. Rye, Dec., 89½c; May, 92c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 58c; solid pack, 57c; nut margarine, 23@23½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 29@30c; Michigan, 31c; York state, 30c; longhorn, 32@32½c.

Eggs—Storage, 34@37c; candled, 52c; selects, 64c.

Bacon—Fat, 21½c; lean, 31½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 27c; 8 to 10 lbs., 26c; 11 to 12 lbs., 23c; 12 to 15 lbs., 21c. Lard—14½c. Hams—19c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 19c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 20@22c; geese, 20@22c; turkeys, 45@50c; hens, 20@22c; Leghorn broilers, 14@15c; broilers, 19@21c; old roosters and stags, 12@13c.

Hides—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; bull, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 12c; No. 2 kip, 10½c; cured hides, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 58@58½c; prints, 59@59½c; extra firsts, 57@57½c; firsts, 56@56½c; seconds, 50@50½c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 58c; extra firsts, 57c; Ohio firsts, 55c; western firsts, new cases, 53c; refrigerator extras, 31c; firsts, 29c. Oleomargarine, nut oleo, 20c; high grade made of animal oil, 25@25½c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 29@30c; brick, 26@27c; fancy Swiss, 30@45c; limburger, 26@28c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 22@24c; thin, 12@15c; roosters, 14@15c; broilers, fat, 22c; Leghorns, 16c; ducks, 23@25c; geese, 22@24c; turkeys, 40@45c. Rabbits—Ohio, $2.50@3.25 a dozen. Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, $2.25@2.30 a barrel; Jersey, $1.50 a hamper; Delaware, 80@90c a hamper. Potatoes—Idaho russets, $3.25 a hundred weight; Red River Ohios, $1.25@1.35 a hundred weight; Wisconsin round whites, $1.80 a 150-pound sack.

Chicago—Butter unchanged. Eggs lower; receipts, 4,812 cases; firsts, 50@52c; ordinary firsts, 42@45c; miscellaneous, 45@50c. Potatoes—Slightly stronger; receipts, 14 cars; total United States shipments, 321; Wisconsin sacked and bulk round whites, 85c@$1.00 cwt.; Minnesota and North Dakota sacked and bulk round whites, No. 1, $1.10 cwt.. Poultry—Alive, higher; fowls, 14@19c; springs, 17½c; roosters, 13c; turkeys, 35c; geese, 19c.

New York—Butter firm; receipts, 5,521; creamery firsts (88 to 91 score), 46½@53½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 34c. Eggs—Firm; receipts, 6,646; state and nearby hennery browns extra, 64@66c; refrigerator firsts, 31½@33c. Cheese—Steady; receipts, 1,330. Live Poultry—Steady; chickens by express, 22@23c; dressed poultry, steady; prices unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; heavies, $8.75; yorkers, $8.75; pigs, $8.60. Cattle, $10.00. Calves, $11.50. Lambs, $13.25.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; lower; steers, $9.75@10.50; heifers, $7.00@8.00; cows, $5.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; higher; heavies, $8.50¾8.65; heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $8.90@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,500; steady; top sheep, $8.50; top lambs, $15.50. Calves—Receipts, 800; steady; top, $12.50.

Indianapolis—Hogs—Receipts, 9,-ceipts, 9,000; 10 to 15c higher; heavies, $8.35@9.40; light weights, $8.50; top, $8.00; pigs, $8.50@8.60. Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; steady; steers, $6.50@8.75; beef cows, $3.50@6.00; heifers, $4.00@8.50. Calves—Receipts, 400; steady; veals, $8.00@12.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 100; steady; $3.00@5.00; lambs, $9.00@14.00.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 325; steady. Calves—Receipts, 250; steady; $5.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,200; steady; pigs, 25c higher; mixed, $8.60; yorkers, $8.65@8.75; pigs, $8.75@9.00; roughs, $7.25; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,400; lambs slow; 25c lower; others higher; lambs, $5.00@15.75; wethers, $8.00@9.00; ewes, $2.00@8.00; mixed sheep, $8.00@8.25.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; compared with week ago, choice steers, light yearlings, canners and stocker steers, steady; medium and good steers, 25@50c lower; cows, bologna bulls and light vealers, 25c higher; top steers for week, $13.75; bulks for week, steers, 6.75@9$8.25; light yearlings, $5.00@8.50; cows, $4.00@5.25; canners, $2.35@2.50; bolgna bulls, $4.00@4.50. Hogs—Rceeipts, 11,000; 15@20c lower; top, $8.15 on sorted shipping hogs, $8.10 on butchers; bulk, 110 to 180-pound averages, $8.05@8.15; butchers, $8.00@8.05; pigs, $8.00@8.15; packer sows, $7.00; few up to $7.25. Sheep—Receipts, 300; for week, fat lambs and yearlings, 25c higher; culls steady; few western ewes, 25c lower; natives unchanged; week's top on lambs, $15.25; fat ewes, $7.00; bulk fat lambs, $14.75@15.10; culls, $10.00@11.00; fed western ewes, $6.75@7.00; handy weight natives, $6.50; heavies, $4.00@4.50.

Chicago—Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; holdover, 11,286; closed active, steady; bulk 220 to 260-pound butchers, $8.00@8.05; bulk 140 to 180-pound averages, $8.10@8.20; top, $8.20; packing sows mostly $7.25@7.60; desirable pigs, $8.00@8.20; heavy hogs, $7.90@8.05; medium, $8.00@8.10; light, $8.05@8.20; light light, $8.10@.20; packing sows, smooth, $7.40@7.70; packing sows, rough, $7.15@7.50; killing pigs, $8.00@8.20. Cattle—Receipts estimated 1,500; compared with ago: Beef steers unevenly 25c to 75c lower; in-between grades reflecting most decline; extreme top Christmas yearlings, $14.00; best matured steers, $13.00; better grades of butcher she-stock, 25c to 50c off; lower grades beef cows and heifers, canners, cutters, bulls and veal calves about steady; stockers and feeders, 25c to 40c lower; week's bulk prices beef steers, $8.00@9.00; stockers and feeders, $5.75@6.75; butcher she-stock, $4.00@6.50; canners and cutters, $2.75@3.35; veal calves, $9.00@9.75. Sheep—Receipts estimated 1,000; compared week ago: Choice fat lambs of desirable weight steady; heavy lambs and lower grades lighter weights weak to unevenly lower; fed yearling wethers, 15c to 50c lower; sheep fully steady; feeders strong to 25c higher; week's top fat lambs, $15.60; closing top, $15.50 to city butchers; $15.40 to packers; bulk of fat wooled lambs, $14.75@15.40; clipped 80-pound fed lambs, $13.00; choice 89-pound fed yearling wethers, $5.50; heavy fat ewes, $5.00@8.00; lighter weight kinds up to $7.50; desirable 100-pound aged wethers, $8.25@8.50.

SAYS MILITARY COST MUST END

Burton Asserts Europe's Remedy Is Not Debt Cancellation.

Hope that the "threat of chaos and decay which hangs over the world may be dispelled" was held out by Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, member of the allied debt before the Washington association of credit men.

"For Europe," he declared, "the remedy is not in cancellation of indebtedness to us, but in the adoption of more rational fiscal policies, the abatement of military expenses and in the substitution of relations more sensible and more just for the present attitude of distrust and repulsion."

Burton, "while seeking to obey the mandate of the statute enacted by congress for a debt commission," expressed the opinion that "it would be better if there were no rigid rule as to rates of interest or the terms of the loans."

Would Reduce Rates.

"While no one can forecast the future rate of interest upon national loans," he said, "we should be ready at least to reduce that rate if conditions warrant. The time for payment should not be fixed by any hard and fast rule."

Declaring he "would not for a moment advocate the release of Germany from the paying of an indemnity as great as she can bear," Mr. Burton said it "was not desirable to reduce that people to the condition of serfs and impose upon them, as well as upon generations unborn, a burden so staggering that they are unable to carry it."

*With reference to the "unbalanced budgets of foreign nations and the issuance of unlimited quantities of paper money," Burton asserted the "drastic reforms in budgets are of fundamental importance, but how futile it is to discuss these points when the real root of the matter is in the moral disposition of the nations.

Says Rivalry Must End.

"So long as there are imperialistic ambitions in which each is trying to outdo the other," he said, "a settled and prosperous Europe cannot exist."

He expressed the opinion that United States could aid in the affairs of Europe best "by taking a firm stand for the fundamental principles of our foreign policy, such as the 'open door everywhere,'" insistence upon "common use of international channels" and "advocacy of the settlement of controversies between nations by arbitration."

Birth Rate Declines

Vital statistics for the first six months of this year show a decrease of 25,000 births in France and an increase of 39,000 deaths over the corresponding period in 1921. The excess of births over deaths, which last year was 73,000, is only 9,000 this year.

The quantity of explosives used in the United States during the calendar year of 1921 was lower by more than 30 per cent than the amount consumed in 1920.

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Hogs, tools, potatoes, corn, beans, etc.; aged owner unable operate offers you big opportunity; 40 acres on improved road, ½ mi. village; city markets; dandy place to live—pleasant surroundings; productive dark loam tillage, spring-watered pasture, good woodlot; variety fruit; comfortable house, 40-ft. basement barn. If taken now $1,100 gets all, only $400 needed. Details page 83 Illus. Catalog Selected Farms 33 States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau St., New York City.

FINE TIME FOR ALL IN 1923 IS STORY OF STARS TO ASTROLOGER

Watch Uncle Sam progress during 1923.

That's the little tip the stars hold for you as you peer into the coming year, if you would accept the seer's interpretation of the heavenly bodies that will rule during 1923.

The annual MacDonald astrological forecast—an almanac that circulates internationally to the extent of several thousands—predicts that "a great amount of good in the way of legislation will be accomplished and the year is one especially favorable for the government and those in high positions of trust. It will be known as a year of human relationship, with great spiritual development."

The astrologist foresees a "steady and active business period in the affairs of men as the new year advances and much activity in real estate transactions and products of the earth."

Moreover, he forecasts a "great deal of building and a busy period to banks and capitalists, with the common people to share in the business successes through steady employment generally."

Then the modern oracle goes on to tell:

"Saturn will have influence on weather conditions throughout the year. Saturn years are generally cold and wet, with bad weather conditions. The Springs are unpleasant, the nights cool until late in the season. Summer cool, with frequent local hard rains and high winds, accompanied with heavy thunder, lightning and hail. Crops in various sections will be devastated.

"Falls and Winters are cold, wet and severe—early freezing, snowfalls in October. Lakes and rivers freeze up and stay so. Food and fuel should be provided in abundance, as both will be in great demand and the market active.

"The outlook in the astrological chart is favorable for steady, persistent conditions, with some disappointments, lack of harmony, and unrest between labor and capital. The year will bring thrift, steady plodding, fair dealing and greater achievements along industrial, commercial and constructive lines and wages commensurate with the kind of work performed.

"No great rushes, sudden changes, big failures, big losses or big fortunes, but tactful, cautious methods—a 'settled down' condition, with less anxiety and trying to get ahead.

"Stock schemes will not flourish—the public will be cautious about investing in uncertainties and speculative ventures which will not stand wide investigation."

Declares Men Should Do Cooking and Scrubbing, Women Nursing

Men should do the cooking, scrubbing and washing—among other jobs—and women should do nursing, doctoring, preaching and other work connected with the church.

This, says Dr. Sloan Chesser, famous London woman doctor, is the ideal distribution of work.

At a meeting of the Women's Freedom league in London the fair doctor conjured up a picturesque vision of men toiling among the cooking utensils and scrubbing brushes while women concentrated on infant welfare.

For thousands of years, she said women had done the hard work of the world. The old argument that women were too weak to do certain kinds of work had never been applied to such tasks as carrying buckets about the house and scrubbing the floors.

Gives Three Reasons.

She advanced three reasons for reversing things and making men cook and char. Because men are physically stronger than women. Because cooking is of tremendous importance for the welfare of the family—and would, therefore, be better undertaken by men—long known as the "more competent" sex. Because experience shows that where men do this work they do it better than women.

There is one aspect of housework, however, from which Dr. Chesser would exempt husbands—nursing.

No Male Nurses.

"Men fail as nurses because the duty of nursing is inspired by the mother spirit in women," she said. "Men have not that instinct, and that is the reason why they are no good as nurses."

But Dr. Chesser admits that no sharp line of demarcation could be drawn between men's and women's work.

"Men excel in creative work," she said. "That is only because women's creative energy goes to the fulfillment of the motherhood function."

Woman would soon put this topsy turvy world right, she concluded.

WILL RESTORE ANCIENT ABBEY

Work on Westminster Will Be Completed by 1924; Decay Feared.

The exterior of Westminster Abbey is to be transformed. Workmen are beginning their fight against 10 centuries of London's dust and grime and 1924 will see the ancient fabric shining forth as no man ever has seen it.

Its wonderful exterior is encrusted with three inches of dirt and the stones laboriously pieced together by the ancient monks are slowly crumbling. Carving that took early craftsmen years to contrive is gradually melting away and a short time would see it vanish in the ordinary course of affairs.

Happily all this is to be prevented. Sufficient funds have been raised, not merely to prevent further decay but to restore.

No man ever saw the abbey at its best!

For three centuries the monks worked on it as their particular act of religious devotion. But even by the time the last of them finished his labors it was beginning to fall into decay.

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Toledo, Ohio.

ASKS HARDING TO SEEK NEW NAVAL LIMIT

House Committee Reports Revived Sea Rivalry Requires More U. S. Warships.

Blunt notice that the United States cannot avoid a new naval program in swift cruisers and fleet submarines unless treaty limitations are extended to such craft, was served by the house appropriations committee in reporting the $295,806,538 naval appropriation bill.

A six-line provision placed in the bill by the committee requested President Harding to negotiate with Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy, for such an extension of the treaty, limitation of aircraft to be included.

The committee report said large cruiser and submarine programs were planned abroad, adding:

"In other words, competition is on again in the single direction to which the unratified agreement (the Washington naval treaty) does not extend, and if it be allowed to go on unchecked the purse strings again must be relaxed and this government, like all others, will be constrained to launch a new program to the extent necessary to keep us at least abreast of any of the other powers."

Harding Not Consulted.

President Harding was not consulted by the committee with relation to its limitation conference request. The project for negotiations apparently came as a surprise even to naval officials. It was originated by Chairman Kelley of the naval appropriations subcommittee.

The chief reason prompting Kelley to propose a new naval conference was understood to have been the light cruiser program recommended by the navy board. No mention of this is included in the published copies of committee hearings on the bill. The program recommended, however, as necessary to keep the United States navy on a parity with other navies in cruisers. 16 new light cruisers, within the 10,000-ton size limitation of the Washington treaty and to cost $168,000,000.

The committee eliminated also from its published hearings testimony of naval intelligence officers on the program of construction abroad. Presumably it was this information and the recommendations as to new construction made by the general board which prompted the attempt to check post-treaty competitive building through diplomatic negotiations.

Success Is Doubted.

Administration officials, who were closest to the Washington arms conference deliberations, expressed the view that there appeared little likelihood of success for new negotiations to limit, in accordance with the "5-5-3" or some other rule, the size of cruiser and submarine fleets. The conference, it was pointed out, in prolonged discussions had found no basis of agreement possible on these points or as to fighting aircraft.

In addition to the new cruiser program, the committee is known to have been informed of the general board's recommendation that a start be made on modernizing the pre-Jutland battleships of the navy, the point being made that Great Britain already has remodeled to a large extent, to increase gun range and deck protection, her capital ships to be retained under the treaty. The American modernization project would cost in the neighborhood of $60,000,000, it has been estimated. Lacking such remodeling work, American 14-inch gun ships would remain outranged by otherwise similar but modernized British ships by five miles, navy officers have declared.

Approving the committee action, Representative Byrnes, South Carolina, ranking Democrat, of the subcommittee, said that while the actual naval cost next year would reach $325,000,000, the budget of the British navy this year, including the colonies, was $338,000,000.

STOCK LAND BANK IS FORMED IN OHIO

The first joint stock bank ever formed in Cincinnati has forwarded application for a charter to the federal farm loan board at Washington. The purpose of the bank, it is announced, is to help farmers in southern Ohio, and Indiana to obtain financial assistance in raising and marketing their crops.

The bank will have a capitalization of $250,000, which will carry with it the power of issuing $3,750,000 bonds secured by first mortgage on farm lands.

HOGG AND PIGG AIM TO PROTECT GAME

Hogg and Pigg will protect the game laws in southeast Missouri.

J. R. Hogg, sheriff and J. P. Pigg, deputy state game warden, are working in co-operation in stopping hunting of game without licenses.

Men Who Guide Destinies of Irish Free State

Above: Ernest Blythe, Prof John McNeill and Kevin O. Higgins.
Below: M. Jos. McGrath, William Cosgrove, Desmond Fitzgerald & Richard Mulcahy

King George has given royal assent to the creation of the Irish Free State and has selected Timothy Healy to be governor-general. Here are the Irishmen who will guide the destinies of the new nation: William Cosgrave is president of the cabinet, a position similar to that of premier. Richard Mulcahy is minister of defense, charged with putting down the Republican rebellion. Desmond Fitzgerald is minister of foreign affairs. Kevin O'Higgins is minister of home affairs. Professor John MacNeill, one of the most learned of the Irish leaders, is minister of education. M. Joseph McGrath is minister of industry, commerce and labor. Ernest Blythe is minister of local government.

EDISON ADVOCATES USING COMMODITY CERTIFICATE AS MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE

Thomas Edison has submitted to the staff engineers of the Babson institute his plan for stabilizing and breaking the backbone of the high cost of living. He has authorized a description of his theory.

With characteristic audacity, he goes to the heart of economic life. He proposes to afford the ordinary consumer cheaper commodities, to furnish the producer with ready capital and security and to eliminate such parasites as unnecessary middlemen and dishonest speculators—by establishing the government as the country's great middleman and by making ordinary commodities as well as gold the basis of currency.

Government on the Job.

Sometime ago, at the suggestion of Henry Ford and others, Edison devoted himself to study the causes of economic unrest. His solution of this momentous problem now is under the scrutiny of the ablest economists and business experts at Wellesley.

His plan is simple and startling. He would have the government list some 40 basic commodities, such as cotton, corn, copper, coal, wheat, flax, iron and then taking the prices of the last 25 years as a basis, establish an average price for each. This price he would have determined in terms of gold and called a unit or a dollar.

He would have the government take over or establish warehouses and storage plants. When the producer is ready to market his product he brings it to the agent at the government warehouse, who gives him a certificate covering his whole deposit and at the same time pays him half of the value of the deposit, as computed on the 25-year average basis, in cash. The government then stores the product.

Certificate Is Exchanged.

When a dealer wants wheat, coal, cotton or any other commodity he buys the producer's certificate on the market; he presents it at a warehouse, pays the government back the money advanced, and takes the product away.

The government-fixed average price safeguards the producer from the ravages of dishonest speculation. The half-value payment he receives from the government affords him a ready capital. The certificate he receives is put on the market subject to the ordinary laws of supply and demand. But the certificates does not depend on the gold in treasury vaults but on the commodity in the warehouse. In one sense the Edison plan is a return to the ancient system of barter as far as the complexity of modern life will allow.

How Farmer Would Find It.

Unit money in the Edison plan is not money in the popular conception—that is, metal money or money with a metal basis. The day when metal furnished the most exclusively practical basis for a medium of exchange as well as a measure of value has, says Edison, gone by. His money still would be determined in terms of gold. But instead of gold in treasury vaults being its only basis, you would have wheat in the government bins, coal in the government bins, rice in storage, cotton in the warehouse, etc.

"All articles deposited in the warehouse," said Edison, "bear the same ratio when loan of unit money is made, only one kind of unit money is issued together with the deposit certificate.

Certificate Fluctuates.

"Suppose a farmer puts in the warehouse 1,000 bushels of wheat graded by the government as No. 1 red. The average price for 25 years of this grade, including high war prices, is, say $1 a bushel. The farmer is given $500 in unit money—he then can hold his wheat by means of his certificate until he thinks the price is satisfactory and thus be independent of the speculators who now set the price ahead months before the crop is reaped. This certificate is bought on the exchange, at market price now, say $1.15 for No. 1 red. The farmer would get $650—as the wheat is higher than the 25-year average. If, on the other hand, it was selling at 96 cents he would get only $460.

"But the unit money would not vary. It always would be the same, because wheat would not be likely to be sold over a period of one year for 59 cents. In other words, the certificate or equity would have to be valueless to impair the value of the unit money.

"The averages are changed every year, a new year being added and the earliest year of the 25 is dropped.

Backing Up Gold.

"In four or five years the 25-year average would be less and the three-year high war prices will bring the average down so if wheat sold at even 59 cents it would not impair the value of the unit money.

"If a person wants peanuts he buys peanut certificates or if he wants rice he buys rice certificates, or anything else which the government accepts for storage; hands in the certificate and the amount of unit money loaned, and the commodity is at his order for shipment. The unit money you notice is common to all articles.

"The unit money cannot fluctuate. The capacity or possibility of fluctuation is entirely transferred to the certificate which is subject to the prices due to supply and demand.

"It is not necessary for the government to pass any laws legal tender or otherwise with unit money.

Gold Supply Dwindles.

"This unit money together with gold for paying foreign balances might well be the basis of our currency. The business of the world is rapidly increasing; in a few years a single commodity like gold will not be sufficient.

"If it were not for the war we probably should not have more than 40 per cent of our currency backed by gold and even that subject to being partly taken away from us. We should have behind every paper dollar commodities of the warehouse type including gold worth more than one dollar on forced sales.

"As most of our business is done with credit money which also is based on credit and commodities, there seems to be no reason why the present reserve bank and system should be disturbed. The commodity or unit money could be made the legal reserve instead of gold alone.

Taxes Build Warehouses.

"You note that unit money is redeemed and again paid out probably every 15 months. When wheat and cotton comes into warehouses unit money is issued in huge amounts, just when needed by the farmers. This automatically solves the banking problems which now arise at peak demand, for currency expansion and contraction of unit money can never do harm. There is not any illusion in it. It can't stay out because they must have the unit money to get their cotton or wheat out.

"Again, these commodities are quick liquidators. The certificates can be sold on the exchange by telephone.

"In books on the history of banking, I fine for eight centuries it's the same old story—'Suspension of Specie Payments.' This need never take place in an agricultural country. There are a number of administrative details, such as if the stored material is not removed within the time allotted the same will be sold at public auction. The equity after storage charges is placed to the credit of the owner as shown on the duplicate certificate.

"The warehouses are to be built gradually over a period of years by money received from taxation. The warehousing charges include depreciation and 5 per cent interest on the cost of warehouse and handling machinery."

Knocking Out Coal Prices.

In the light of current events, the working of Edison's plan in regard to coal is interesting.

A coal producer would mine a ton of coal. This he hauls to the nearest government coal reservoir. The government gives him a certificate for one ton of coal and pays him half of its value, on the 25-year average basis, in cash. This enables the producer to mine coal every day the year round, practically financing his operation on the money the government turns over to him every day.

Now, a buyer wants 100 tons of hard coal. He purchases certificates for 100 tons on the open market at the prevailing price which has been determined by supply and demand. turns these cerificates into the government with the amount of unit money that has been advanced on them and the government delivers 100 tons of hard coal to him from the nearest reservoir. He in turn, delivers this to your house, adding a reasonable charge to his cost for shipping and handling.

The Speculator Squelched.

The result, in general, would be this: A ton of hard coal today costs about $6.60 at the mine—a cost which would be reduced by the steady operation allowed under the Edison plan. The average freight charge is about $2.50 a ton. The actual net cost of coal should be about $10—which it would be under the Edison plan. Today it actually costs about $14 a ton, the difference being created by interest, storage charges and speculative profit.

"Coal should be stored," says Edison, "in concrete reservoirs sunk in the ground, 1,000 feet long, 80 feet wide, 17 feet deep and kept under water. (Bituminous coal deteriorates in the air). The mine owners could then give their men steady employment and produce cheaply. Supplies to all would be certain and price variations less. The storage charges would be trifling, and, best of all, the mine companies would get one-half of the value of the coal in unit money without interest, to help carry the coal."

Frequent Sales Excluded.

The Edison plan would be of great assistance to the farmer. At present the farmer sells his wheat because he must have money to live on. If he tries to hold it and borrow money for operation he has to pay an exorbitant rate of interest. Nine times out of ten he must sell his product when it is in marketable form. It ordinarily is bought by a speculator held in warehouses for higher prices and may be sold back and forth a dozen times at a profit each time before it finally reaches the hand of the manufacturer who must use it. Edison's plan would enable the farmer to hold his crop by paying a small warehouse or storage charge and without paying any interest whatever. He could live on the 50 per cent money that the government advances him and could sell the crop whenever he thought the market was right, but must sell a percentage each month.

There necessarily would be a certain amount of speculation, but it would be in the hands of the farmer the actual producer of the material, and not in the hands of a non-productive trader who is watching the board in some brokerage office. Price fluctuations would be gradually reduced as forced sales by the producer would be practically eliminated. As a net result, the farmer would get more money for his crop and the miller would pay less for his wheat than they do today.

Gold Standard "Absurdity."

It is of interest to note that when Edison first began to work out this problem he said: "It seems absurd to me that all our values should be based on boxes of metal in the treasury. They are put into vaults, the vaults are locked, and immediately everyone believes that all is well. They are taken out and their contents distributed and everyone believes that all is wrong.

"Sometimes a ton or so of the gold which has been locked up in the treasury vaults is put on a steamer and sent to Europe, immediately reshipped back to New York and business stability is brought to pass, this shuttle-cock business being kept up because no one comes out with a plan to stop such childish actions.

Practice is Worn Out.

"It is an absurdity, but everybody has been educated to believe that this absurdity is common sense—serious and not to be controverted. Everybody believes because everybody has been educated to believe that values can be established and held stable only by the creation and maintenance of a standard based on the so-called precious metals. In reality, civilization has become too complicated for the continuance of such a system.

"What is gold's real usefulness? It makes pretty jewelry and picture frames, and is used effectively for filling teeth. Otherwise it is almost a wholly useless substance. Yet, we hold it the standard of all values!"

All that is necessary to put the Edison plan into operation is a government ruling which would name the standard prices over the 25-year period, for all basic commodities and set up the necessary machinery to receive and store the commodities. Whatever its defects, it would greatly simplify and stabilize the operation of all basic industries. It would mean all-year employment for the majority of our workers who suffer from seasonal trends. And it would in large measure reduce the high cost of living.

While the Babson experts are still studying its ultimate effects, the plan offers much for the average citizen to think about.

CATARRH -- CATARRH -- CATARRH

Is the cause of the majority of human ills. Most frequently located in the nose and throat, catarrh attacks any organ or any portion of the body where there is a mucous covering. Catarrh is often systemic when more than one or perhaps several organs have become involved.

Mrs. Willie Fremin, Yoakum, Texas, took Pe-ru-na twelve years ago for systemic catarrh and reports that it worked fine. Mr. John Wick, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 145, Menominee Falls, Wisc., suffered ten years with catarrh of the stomach. He grew constantly worse until persuaded by a friend to try Pe-ru-na. Mr. Wick went from 135 pounds to 195 and reports himself as cured. Mr. R. F. Sutties, R. D. No. 3, Box 68 A, Waynesburg, Ky., says he has used Pe-ru-na for several years and always gets benefit for stomach catarrh, coughs, colds and grip.

Pe-ru-na has special value in catarrh. It gives vitality to the system, stimulates digestion, restores tone to the membranes and enables these to perform their functions. In many cases the benefits begin at once and it rarely fails when treatment is properly continued.

Pe-ru-na has already a record of over fifty years of good and evidence of its merit continues to multiply and accumulate.

Tell your dealer you want the original and genuine Pe-ru-na for catarrh. He has it or will get it for you. Tablets or liquid.

LODGE OUSTER FIGHT GOES TO UPPER HOUSE

Drys' Candidate Charges That Republican Senate Leader Was Illegally Elected on Nov. 7.

The proceedings begun in Massachusetts challenging the re-election to the senate of Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican leader, have been transferred to the senate itself.

A "protest and challenge" against the election of Senator Lodge, was received by Vice President Coolidge from Conrad W. Crooker, attorney for John A. Nichols, defeated prohibition candidate, and representative of the Liberal Republican League of Massachusetts.

Irregularities Charged.

"Flagrant irregularities," in the election were charged in Mr. Crookers' petition, which declared Senator Lodge was a "minority" winner and had been "repudiated."

Mr. Crooker asked for an immediate hearing.

The papers are to be referred to the senate privileges and elections committee of which Senator Dillingham, Republican, Vermont, is chairman. It is not customary for the committee or the senate to take action on election contests until the convening of the new congress which they affect and senate leaders indicated that despite the request for immediate action the Crooker proceedings would lie dormant until March 4.

Reports that Vice President Coolidge might make a preliminary reference on his petition to Senators Lodge and Walsh, in accordance with a senate custom, led Mr. Crooker to send Vice President Coolidge another protest against any such move. He declared that the impropriety of referring his papers to Senator Lodge was "obvious."

Mr. Crooker's statement said the Liberal Republican league represented more than 100,000 Massachusetts Republicans. He added that his protest against the validity of Mr. Lodge's re-election was justified by "abundant evidence" and also by "the overwhelming demonstration of Massachusetts' public sentiment at the polls in the recent election."

"Lodge Repudiated."

"Massachusetts has repudiated Lodge and all the reactionary obstruction that he stands for," the statement said.

The total vote for senator was 867,157, it was declared and Senator Lodge received on the face of returns 414,130 and was thus a "minority candidate."

It was added that no two tabulations of the vote agree.

"Flagrant irregularities in the conduct of the election occurred all over the state" Mr. Crooker said, "and the result as tabulated by the governor and council as the basis for the issuance of a certificate of election to Lodge is a result that cannot be accepted or recognized as representative of a legal or final result. We are satisfied by all the information that has come into our possession since the election that Lodge was not legally elected, and I am here to obtain an immediate opportunity to prove it."

When the senate convened Vice President Coolidge announced receipt of the Crooker petition together with others bearing on other senatorial elections, and added that all would be "placed on file."

Girl's Wind Pipe Made of Rubber

Nine-year-old Mary Majaly of Newark, N. J., breathed normally through a rubber wind pipe and talked for the first time in five years.

Attacked with laryngeal diphtheria when she was four years old, a piece of the trachea became closed and a portion of her wind pipe was removed.

The joining of the severed ends of the wind pipe with rubber tubing was effected by Dr. Henry Orton.

TO SPEND $7,000,000 FOR NEW SCHOOLS

Building of public schools in Los Angeles has launched upon a program never before equaled by any other city in the country, disregarding school attendance and population, says C. E. Seaman, president of the board of education.

Before next June, Seaman says, 23 elementary school buildings, now being planned by architects, and 50 additional grammar school buildings and five new high school buildings will be constructed. The new schools will cost approximately $7,000,000 it is said.

HAITI GIRL ROLLS HER OWN, SHORTENS SKIRT AHEAD OF FLAPPER

Haiti often has been referred to as a backward nation, but in dress the Haitian woman of the predominating peasant class long anticipated the American flappers in two of her most distinctive traits.

Short skirts and the trick of "rolling her own" were adopted there long before the flapper took them to her heart. Short skirts are a necessity to the woman who spends her days toiling in a garden or riding a burro. They wore them short in Haiti when Andrew Jackson was in the White House, and the style has not changed.

Garters Are Barred.

It was in 1915 that the peasant woman began to "roll her own." In that year the occupation forces of American marines and shore leave parties of bluejackets brought a golden trail of American coin to the impoverished island. Regiments and ships bought freely in the markets, and the women reaped the benefit. Haiti is a country of caste, and the possession of shoes and stockings marks a decided social advance for the peasant class. They invested their earnings in them, but drew the line at garters, and necessity taught them a substitute.

It is a common sight to see the women of Haiti on the roads leading to the city markets, seated side fashion on their gray burros, take out stockings at the city limits, don them while the little burros amble on, and then give them the final twist and roll before lacing their shoes. When the day's work is done, the reverse is accomplished as the city limits drop behind, and stockings are packed away until the next state occasion.

Backslider Has Costume.

There is one distinctive feature of women's dress in Haitian peasant circles, however, that hardly will find favor in the sophisticated eyes of the American flapper. Frequently one sees among the universal faded blue and white attire, one of red white and blue, with the three colors arranged in fantastic patterns of stripes and squares, usually topped by a bright red bandanna turban. A peasant woman thus arrayed, accustomed to carry burdens on her head from infancy, strides along in this gay costume with the carriage of a Greek goddess. She is a "penitente" who has broken one of the laws of the peasant code of conduct, and her self-elected costume openly proclaims to her sisters that she has backslidden from their curious code and is wiping it out by public penance.

LANE'S LAST WORDS

When Franklin K. Lane died May 18, 1921, a manuscript fragment written May 17, was found in his room. A few days earlier he had undergone a surgical operation, but now believed himself to be well on the road to recovery. So he wrote the following:

And if I had passed into that other land whom would I have sought—and what should I have done?

No doubt, first of all, I would have sought the loved ones whose common life with me had given us matter for talk, and whom I had known so well that I had loved dearly. Then, perhaps, there might have been some gratifying of a cheap curiosity; some searching and craning after the names that had been sierras along my skyline. But I know now there would have been little of that. It would not have been in me to have gone about asking Alexander and Cromwell little questions. For what would signify the trifle which made a personal fortune, that put a new name upon some pilaster men bowed to as they passed?

Were Aristotle there, holding in his hand the strings and cables that tied together all the swinging and surging and lagging movements of the whole earth's life—an informed pregnant Aristotle—Ah! there would be the man to talk with! What satisfaction to see him take, like reins from between his fingers, the long ribbons of man's life and trace it through the mystifying maze of all the wonderful venture of his coming up. The crooked made straight. "The Daedalian plan" simplified by a look from above—smeared out as it were by the splotch of some master thumb that made the whole involuted, boggling thing one beautiful, straight line. And one could see, as on a map of ocean currents the swing and movements of a thousand million years. I think that I would not expect that he could tell the reason why the way began, nor where it would end. That's divine business; yet, for the free-going of the mind, it would lend such impulse, to see clearly. Thus much for curiosity! The way up which we stumbled.

But, for my heart's content in that new land, I think that I'd rather loaf with Lincoln along a river bank. I know I could understand him. I would not have to learn who were his friends and who his enemies, what theories he was committed to, and what against. We could just talk and open out our minds, and tell our doubts and swap the longing of our hearts that others never heard of. He wouldn't try to master me nor to make me feel how small I was. I'd dare to ask him things and know that he felt awkward about them, too. And I would find, I know I would, that he had hit his shin just on those very stumps that had hit me. We'd talk of men a lot, the kind they call the great. I would not find him scornful. Yet boys that he knew in New Salem would somehow appear larger in their souls than some of these that I had called the great. His wise eyes saw qualities that weighed more than smartness. Yes, we would sit down where the bank sloped gently to the quiet stream and glance at the picture of our people, the Negroes being lynched, the miners' civil war, labor's hold-ups, employers' ruthlessness, the subordination of humanity to industry.

GIRL BUDDIES CONTINUE HELP

Women Veterans of War to Aid Disabled Men Through Red Cross.

Girl "buddies" of the American doughboy in France—canteeners, hospital hut workers, Salvation Army lassies and others—are to continue their work for former service men through the American Red Cross, declares Miss Anna Hoyt, national chairman of the Women's Overseas Service league.

The united strength of the organization has been offered the disabled soldier and his family, says Miss Hoyt.

"We know, as women of tried patriotism," said Miss Hoyt, "that we have something to offer the former service man not possible by other workers. We have a grounded knowledge of him, a bond of common memories, and undying admiration for him and his sense of our understanding."

The league also is working with the welfare section of the war department, said Miss Hoyt, pointing out that last Summer it supplied 45 volunteers at Summer training camps

The proposed plan of service for disabled service men, as outlined by Miss Hoyt, follows:

In hospitals, finding entertainment for patients, providing wholesome outings, finding a market for the products of occupational therapy and shopping as well as doing other errands for patients.

In the rehabilitation service, assisting the Red Cross when men are discharged from hospitals, to connect them with normal life in finding them positions, lodging or convalescent care.

In the family life, by assisting home service and field workers in follow-up work in families of disabled former service men.

By forming disaster teams in every locality of doctors, nurses, motor drivers, canteeners, etc., which will be at the call of the Red Cross in every emergency.

MOVE FOR THIRD PARTY DEFEATED

Progressives to Organize for Independent Political Action.

Delegates to the second conference for progressive political action left for their homes to perfect state organizations for the nomination and election of candidates, either through "primaries of old parties" or by "independent political action" as set forth in the program of organization adopted at the two-day convention in Cleveland.

Formation of a third party was defeated after a prolonged debate, in which many speakers characterized the Republican and Democratic parties as "owned and financed by Wall street."

A feature of the report of the resolutions committee as adopted was a declaration that the conference, "as a leading factor in the election of progressive United States senators and members of the house request such members to act as a people's bloc and to work for the people's progressive program, and that the chairman and secretary of this conference call such progressive members together as soon as the new congress convenes to organize them for effective action."

Discussion of the third party question came after a day devoted to the discussion and adoption of a program for future political action and a platform in which was demanded repeal of the Esch-Cummins law public control of water power; direct election of president and vice president; that congress end practice of courts in declaring legislation unconstitutional; enactment of the Norris-Sinclair bill; payment of a soldier bonus by taxes on excess incomes, and legislation providing minimum standards of employment for women.

WINTER SPORTS IN U. S. PARKS

American Scenery Excels That of Europe, Report Says.

Americans who spend millions abroad for scenery and recreation are told in the annual report of the National Park service that these may be found in greater abundance and beauty in their native land.

Winter sports, now in the minds of those who can afford the ever increasing cost of a trip to Font Romeu in the French Pyrenees, or somewhere in the Swiss Alps, are among the things that may be had here at home. The report calls attention to "the unexcelled opportunities offered in the national parks for Winter vacationing and Winter sports," and asserts:

"Those in Yosemite valley are declared to surpass the offerings of many foreign Winter resorts. Rocky Mountain, Mount Rainier, and Lafayette National parks also are available for Winter sports in surroundings unexcelled."

Advantages of the national parks for all year round activities are portrayed also. Yellowstone and the other parks offer scenic possibilities and accommodations are offered "to meet the varied tastes and all degrees of income, means and inclination."

Stephen P. Mather, director of the National Park service, in sending the report to Secretary Fall reviewed the history of America's parks and the increasing popularity as evidenced during the past year, which marked the 50th anniversary of Yellowstone.

During the past year a million and a quarter persons visited the parks an increase of nearly 50,000 over the record established the year before. This showed an increase of approximately 882,000 over the visitors in 1916.

ITCHY ECZEMA ALL OVER BOD[Y]

In Pimples, Could No[t] Work, Cuticura Heal[s]

"I had eczema on my left arm it spread all over my body. It broke out in little, red pimples and itched and burned and I would scratch the skin would break scales formed. I could not do my work, and was in torture day and night.

"My mother saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I bought more and I used four boxes of Cuticura Ointment, with the Cuticura Soap, when I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. W. Crawford, Nebo, Ill.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

DRESSING LOST ART AFTER ... MONTHS' LO...

Guest in Jail Forgets to Put on Trousers; F... to Bathe.

"Mr. No-First-Name Jusolayvitch"—that's the name he gave—created a new problem for ...dan, Wyo., authorities when he presented himself at the jail and asked for a bed and declined to leave the cell the following morning. He said he liked the surroundings too well.

It required three husky deputies to introduce Jusolayvitch to a tub and when the deputies went to his cell after the immersion they discovered him "dressed backwards." At least he had his trousers on the wrong way and in explaining his predicament he declared he had "sorta got outta the habit, as I ain't pulled 'em off before in months."

Chinese Release America[ns]

The American legation has advised that the Chinese have released all American missionaries held by them.

Asthma

After suffering the tortures of Asthma and Hay Fever for many years, I discovered a harmless remedy that gives instant relief. 40,000 druggists now sell and endorse Kinsman's Asthma Remedy. Price ... cents. A trial treatment and 1000 ... references (former sufferers) from every State in Union mailed free. Write to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, 20 Hunt Bld., August[a] ...

Spectacles FREE on ten day trial

Don't Send Me One Penny

I Am Going To Mail You a Pair of the Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, Sight-Improving Spectacles Absolutely Free of Charge

I want you to take a good look at the spectacles in the above heading. The glasses are as large and as round as a silver dollar—nearly twice as large as the ones shown in the above picture—and completely cover every part of the human eye so you don't have to look over the tops of them or squint your eyes under the bottoms of them like you have to do when wearing the old-style small-eye spectacles for sale at stores.

This Is The Kind Of Spectacle You Have Always Wanted

You can put on these latest-style sight-improving spectacles the first thing in the morning and wear them all day long for reading or looking away in the distance, indoors or outdoors, anywhere, everywhere, in the house or at work—I am going to send you a pair of these up-to-date glasses in a handsome heavy-rim 10-karat gold-filled spectacle frame with extra-long comfort ear hooks, to try fully ten days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes—no matter how weak they may be or your age—and you will be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the finest print in your newspaper or magazine; you will be able to thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on and do it night long if you like without any headaches or pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

You Can Use Them When Out Hunting, Driving or to the Movies If You So Desire

If you like to go hunting occasionally, put on a pair of these latest-style sight-improving spectacles, go out in the woods some bright sunny morning and you will be delighted to find how greatly they help you in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. Or, if you go to the movies once in a while, you can take a seat away in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the glimmer of the lights—and you will be pleased to find that even the smallest words and pictures on the screen look just as clear and plain to you as though you were sitting right in the front row, with the aid of these latest-style, sight-improving spectacles.

Seeing Is Believing

Now I positively will not accept one single solitary penny from you until you have seen these latest-style spectacles and have found them more sight-improving to your own eyes than any spectacles you have ever bought anywhere at any price before. That is the reason why I am only asking you to fill out and mail the coupon below, and I will immediately send you a handsome 10-karat gold-filled pair of the latest-style extra-large, round-eye, sight-improving spectacles by mail, all charges prepaid to try fully 10 days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

Genuine Leather Coin Purse and Spectacle Wiper Absolutely Free of Charge

I want to get as many spectacle-wearers as possible to send for my sight-improving spectacles on the above 10 day free trial offer at once and I am therefore going to include a genuine leather coin-purse in which is enclosed a "magic" spectacle wiper—which will keep the glasses from getting scratched up and blurred—absolutely free of charge with every pair of spectacles I send out on free trial if you order them at once.

Cut out this coupon and mail it right now and I will send you a pair of these latest-style sight-improving spectacles absolutely free of charge and I will also include a genuine leather coin purse and "magic" spectacle wiper which you may keep without a cent of pay regardless of whether you keep the spectacles or not. Don't delay. Send the coupon today—right now before you lay this paper aside.

Cut Out Coupon on this Line

AMERICAN SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room ... 55th & Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I want you to send me by mail, charges prepaid a handsome 10-karat gold-filled pair of your latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, sight-improving spectacles complete with an up-to-date leatherette spring-back pocket-book spectacle case which you are offering on ten days absolute free trial. I am going to try them out for reading or looking away off in the distance, for far or near, indoors or outdoors, anywhere everywhere and if I find them as you claim them to be after a ten days trial, I will send you your advertising price of three dollars and ninety-three cents ($3.93) and no more. Also be sure to include the genuine leather coin purse and "magic" spectacle wiper, which I am going to keep absolutely free of charge for my trouble in answering this advertisement regardless of whether I keep and pay for the spectacles or not, just exactly as you have promised in the above announcement. Be Sure to Answer the Following Questions:

How old are you? Ans. ....

How many years have you used glasses (if any)? Ans. ....

Name ....

Post Office ....

Rural Route .... State ....

St. & No. (if any) ....

County ....